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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Fair. Temp. 18-10 (66-50). Tomorrow variable.
Yesterday's temp. 20-11 (68-52). LONDON: Fair.
Temp. 18-9 (64-48). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's
temp. 12-4 (54-40). CHANNELS: Moderate. SOME:
Fair. Temp. 20-12 (68-54). NEW YORK: Part.
Temp. 20-15 (68-59). Yesterday's temp. 24-15
(75-59).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE

No. 28,718

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1975

Established 1887



TELLING HIS SIDE—Mario Soares, leader of the Portuguese Socialist party, handing out leaflets yesterday in Lisbon to give party's report on the seizure by Communist printers of the Socialist-oriented newspaper Republica. Troops guarded the newspaper.

Kissinger, Gromyko Hold Talks

'Some Progress' In Vienna Session

From Wire Dispatches
VIENNA, May 19.—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said tonight that they had made "some progress" in five hours of talks on limiting strategic arms on European security and on other world problems.

"The foreign minister and I had a general review of the situation," Mr. Kissinger said. "We also discussed the European security conference and we began a discussion of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks."

"The talks were constructive and were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. I would say on the topics discussed, some progress was made," he said.

Mr. Gromyko said, "The discussion was constructive and conducted in a friendly atmosphere."

The talks will resume early tomorrow morning with the major subject to be the arms treaty talks, particularly the issue of how to verify compliance.

American officials also said the Middle East will be touched on in the session but only in a preliminary fashion.

In today's talks, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko met alone for the first hour and a quarter. After that, the two men brought in other officials of their delegations for the more detailed discussion.

U.S. officials had said in advance of today's talks that the strategic arms treaty would be the major focus of the session.

The chances of movement in the nuclear arms talks were enhanced several weeks ago, when men traveling with the Kissinger party were told, when Moscow hinted at an approach on how to distinguish among different kinds of missiles that could be combined with the U.S. approach to missile verification.

The Kissinger group is not excluding optimism about a breakthrough in Vienna. Its stated aim is to begin the process of sending Soviet and U.S. delegations back to Geneva in June with new instructions.

Mr. Kissinger is in Vienna on the first leg of a trip that will take him through Bonn, West Berlin and Ankara by Saturday.

U.S. confidence on a nuclear arms accord with Moscow rests on the expressed belief that the issues that divided the two nations in this area were resolved at the meeting of President Ford and the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, at Vladivostok in November.

The two sides reached preliminary agreement to limit each country to 2,400 strategic missiles and long-range bombers, and within that total, to 1,320 missiles with multiple warheads.

The Defense Department does not entirely share the confidence of the Kissinger entourage, particularly on the issue of how to verify whether a newly deployed missile has multiple warheads.

The U.S. position is that if such a missile is tested, all missiles of that kind will be considered as having multiple warheads when deployed. This is because U.S. intelligence satellites can determine only if a missile silo has been enlarged to receive a new missile.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (back to camera) greeting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Vienna yesterday before starting two days of consultation.

U.S. Sends 'Regrets' To Thais

Bangkok Accepts Note as Apology

BANGKOK, May 19 (AP).—Thailand accepted U.S. regrets today, healing a rift over the Mayaguez affair, and moved diplomatically closer to Cambodia and North Vietnam. But prospects for an early Thai rapprochement with South Vietnam dimmed.

About 400 student demonstrators left the U.S. Embassy gates, where they had torn off the eagle symbol and replaced it with a poster of a culture. Premier Kukrit Pramoj said, "We should not have any more trouble."

Mr. Kukrit accepted a U.S. note as an apology for disregarding his requests and using Thai bases to stage the armed rescue of the Mayaguez. But he said Ambassador Anand Pinitwongthum would still be called home from Washington briefly and Thailand still intended to "renegotiate all our treaties with the United States."

The ambassador left Washington for Bangkok today.

The note handed to Foreign Minister Chulabhorn Chulabhorn by U.S. Charge d'Affaires Edward Masters actually offered only "regrets" for a "misunderstanding" and said "the unique circumstances that have led to the recent turn of events... are not going to be repeated."

But government and student leaders interpreted that as an apology and a promise not to violate Thai sovereignty again, and the public and political furor that erupted when Marines landed at the U.S.-run Thai base at Utopia on Wednesday began to die away.

Demand Rejected

The Thai government has rejected a demand for a speedup in the withdrawal of the remaining 25,000 American troops in Thailand, Premier Kukrit said today.

"We are not ready to ask the United States to withdraw sooner than the one-year deadline because a lot of preparations are needed for the Thai military to take care of the bases," he said.

Socialist party leaders and student activists urged the Premier last week to speed up the withdrawal because of the use of Thai bases in the military operation to free the Mayaguez. Some anti-American student groups demanded a total withdrawal immediately.

The United States has agreed to withdraw 5,500 troops by the end of June and the rest within a year.

At the same time, Cambodia's new rulers called that they were willing to normalize links with the Thai government and denied reports that the Khmer Rouge had designs on a tiny stretch of Thai territory. Thailand also announced that it would receive a North Vietnamese delegation beginning Wednesday for talks on normalizing relations.

But a promising start toward the establishment of relations with South Vietnam was dimmed by the departure statement of Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong, who said normalization would depend on a U.S. military withdrawal from Thailand and the return of South Vietnamese military prisoners held here by refugees and also claimed by the United States.

"Very harsh and unfriendly," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Troops Bar Re-Entry to Building

Lisbon Reds Seize Socialist Paper

LISBON, May 19 (AP).—Communist seized the building of the Socialist newspaper Republica today. Thousands of Socialists who gathered outside to try to recapture it had their way barred by armed paratroopers.

A crowd burned copies of the newspaper and shouted "Journalists yes, opportunists no." But an attempt to storm the building ended quickly as the paratroopers pushed back the crowd.

Socialist party leader Mario Soares, a cabinet minister, went into the streets with party cadres to spread leaflets saying defense of Republica was the defense of freedom. And the party denounced the seizure of the building as "a new assault on the organs of information."

Barred from entering the building, where workers and staff tried to resolve the dispute, Mr. Soares stood in the street with the crowd, which sang songs. The threat of a confrontation developed as the nation's military leaders gathered in a special assembly under pressure to do away with strife between the country's political parties and bypass civilian politicians altogether.

The move by Communist printers to secure the afternoon paper—the only Lisbon daily outside Communist editorial control—posed one more problem for military men already troubled with a national economic crisis and disobedient army units.

The printers who seized the Republica building told Raul Rego, the 62-year-old editor who served three jail terms under the old rightist regime, that his ideology was wrong.

"No More Authority"

"There is no more authority in Portugal," Mr. Rego declared as he waited outside his office inside the building.

According to a report prepared for delivery at the 240-man Armed Forces Assembly, which began this morning, the army was prepared to discount the results of the April 25 elections, which gave an overwhelming majority

After Mayaguez Operation

Marines Say They Seek Lost Men

SUBIC NAVAL BASE, Philippines, May 19 (AP).—The commander of the assault force that recaptured the Mayaguez said today that U.S. Marines are in the final stages of narrowing down what happened to their missing buddies. He indicated that efforts are under way to retrieve their bodies.

"We have interviewed everybody with personal knowledge where they might have been and which helicopter they were riding," Lt. Col. Randall Austin, 38 of Glenside, Pa., said. But he refused to comment further on the grounds that the retrieval was in the operational phase.

However, a Pentagon spokesman in Washington said that there were no plans to look for any of the bodies.

Col. Austin listed three Marines killed and 12 missing in the Mayaguez operation. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said yesterday that five Americans were killed—three Marines and two airmen—that 16 were missing, and 70 to 80 were wounded.

However, Pentagon spokesman Joseph Laitin said today that the number of wounded in the Mayaguez rescue was being cut back to 49, "for the time being." Mr. Laitin said a review was being made to determine how many men were hurt seriously enough to be considered wounded. He noted that some Marines suffered only superficial injuries such as sprained ankles.

White House spokesman Ron Nessen denied today there was any news management in the delay in announcing U.S. casualties but said President Ford was somewhat puzzled over the slowness in tallying them.

The Pentagon at first indicated there was only one U.S. death. Mr. Nessen said: "Generally speaking, during the operation, people were spread over a number of ships and several were separated from their units. It just takes time to get firm figures."

Col. Austin said 210 Marines made the assault and that, based on the weapons they seized, the Marines encountered about 150 Khmer Rouge soldiers.

Close Combat

He said his men killed about 25 Khmer Rouge and that fighting was so close that some of the Marines "would pick up the enemy grenades and toss them back." But Col. Austin said he knew of no hand-to-hand combat.

Col. Austin said he learned six hours after the invasion of the Cambodian island of Koh Tang began that the crew was on an island 25 miles away.

"There was no exact intelligence on the whereabouts of the Mayaguez crew on the island," he said. "We were just going to look for the crew members of the Mayaguez, using standard techniques, once we were on the island, in places where they were likely to be. My orders were to land and rescue the crew members."

Bomber Proposal

A senior American official said yesterday that the Ford administration seriously considered using B-52 bombers against Cambodia in the Mayaguez rescue. The official said no one in the administration wanted to use the big bombers but such action was a real possibility.

The Mayaguez left Singapore today for Hong Kong. The ship's owner denied a charge by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's chief of state, that its cargo included a large number of plastic bombs and radio-electronic equipment. A spokesman said most of the cargo consisted of U.S. military bases in Thailand and the return of South Vietnamese military prisoners held here by refugees and also claimed by the United States.

"Very harsh and unfriendly," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Stringent Travel Restrictions Announced by Laos Regime

By David A. Andelman
VIENTIANE, Laos, May 19 (UPI).—The Laotian government today announced a series of regulations restricting travel within the country and abroad and requiring every Laotian to register with the national police.

At the same time, the government asked all neighboring countries not to grant asylum to any Laotians who have fled a demand aimed directly at Thailand.

The new regulations were promulgated in the Lao language only by the official national radio and the Lao press agency and were not translated into French, as has been traditional with government orders, clearly marking them for attention of the country's citizens.

The regulations require that all Laotians obtain permission of the police before traveling from Vientiane to any other area of Laos and before traveling abroad. Also, all Laotians must report to the national police force with passports within 30 days. It was not clear what would happen when such a visit was made or if the police intended to confiscate any passports.

The flight of Laotians abroad, particularly to Thailand, has become a drain both embarrassing to the country and damaging to the economy. Most of those who have fled Laos have sought sanctuary in Thailand.

Asking for Proof

Thailand in recent weeks, particularly since the fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia, has repeatedly expressed its desire for a new neutrality and for friendship with its Communist neighbors.

Now, with the Communist-led Pathet Lao assuming an increasingly dominant role in the Laotian coalition government, Thailand is being asked for proof of this desire.

As for refugees from South Vietnam and Cambodia, Thailand has allowed them limited stays in the country but demanded that they move on—generally to the United States.

Other statements on the radio and by the press agency denounced persons who have fled the country, demanded their return and praised "recent protests to castigate and get rid of reactionary elements."

In recent days, both the radio and the press agency have adopted an increasingly strident line, which has begun to mirror the pronouncements of the clandestine Pathet Lao radio and the Pathet Lao press agency.

The American embassy, meanwhile, issued a formal statement today saying:

"The United States government is prepared to enter into discussion with duly appointed representatives of the PGNU (Laos government) to modify, reduce or eliminate the U.S. economic assistance program to Laos in accordance with the policies of the PGNU and the United States government."

Drought Tightens Grip on Countryside in Iraq

BEIRUT, May 19 (AP).—Children are drinking sewage water, livestock is dying and Iraq has no rice crop because Syria has reduced the flow of the Euphrates River, travelers from Baghdad reported today.

"First the sheep and cows died; now the children are getting sick with eye problems and stomach diseases," said an Iraqi who toured the drought-stricken Karbala region, 80 miles southwest of Baghdad.

"There is still water in the Euphrates but all the canals are dry. The only water in the villages is sewage, a stinking yellow mess with soap in it. The farmers have planted no rice this year. So far, a quarter of them have left the fields to find work in the cities," the traveler said.

He reported that Iraq has purchased at least 50 water tankers to transport drinking water from the Tigris River, in eastern Iraq, to communities that depend on the Euphrates.

Building Storage Tanks

The Baghdad government also is building large storage tanks in the villages and setting up emergency clinics to cope with serious outbreaks of drought-induced illness.

The Euphrates rises in Turkey and flows 1,750 miles through Syria and Iraq before it joins the Tigris and ends at the Shatt

Food, Health Problems Worsening As River's Flow From Syria Falls

al-Arab Eshtary on the Persian Gulf. Iraq is thus third in line for Euphrates water.

Baghdad has negotiated for more than 10 years to work out a water-sharing formula with Syria and Turkey.

In the current dispute, Iraq claims that 3 million farmers have been affected by a restricted water flow through Syria's Soviet-built dam at Tabqa. But the Syrians claim they are holding back only one-third of the river and allowing two-thirds to flow into Iraq.

Iraq's rice production has suffered serious economic consequences as a result of the lack of water.

Two years ago, the country had 180,000 acres under rice cultivation and was exporting rice. Last year, only 40,000 acres were cultivated and officials in the Economy Ministry reported that Iraq had to import 40 per cent of the rice it uses.

"Now that no rice has been planted this year, the government is wondering whether it can import enough rice," a traveler reported. "Last year's imports were only for the cities. In the countryside, farmers used to grow

enough rice for themselves, even if they had none left over for the cities.

"Now there is no rice in the countryside, which may mean serious food shortages. And the fruit orchards are drying out, which means that it will take 10 years before new fruit trees can become productive."

The Iraqi government is now assessing how much it will have to allocate for emergency loans to farmers, he said.

Initiatives Fail

Diplomatic initiatives by Saudi Arabia and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat have failed to resolve the Syrian-Iraqi dispute.

Last week, Syria closed its airspace to Iraqi planes, shut down its trade mission in Baghdad and sent some Iraqi airline personnel and workers from the Iraqi trade mission in Damascus. Diplomats in Syria reported that the two Arab Socialist governments were on the verge of severing formal relations.

There have also been unconfirmed reports of reciprocal troop buildups on the Syrian-Iraqi border.

Syria has accused Iraq of bringing up the Euphrates dis-

If Embargo Were Renewed

Schlesinger's Threat of Force Stirs Arabs

From Wire Dispatches
CAIRO, May 19.—A warning by U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger that force might be used to break any Arab oil embargo was described today by Egyptian officials as tactless and untimely.

The semi-official newspaper Al Akhbar headlined its report of the warning: "America Returns to the Old Tune of Resorting to Force."

Mr. Schlesinger said in a week-end interview with the magazine U.S. News & World Report that the United States would be "less likely to be tolerant" of a new Arab oil embargo.

Asked what he meant by less tolerant, he said:

"I'm not going to indicate any prospective reaction other than to point out there are economic, political or conceivably military measures in response."

Observers said that the implied threat would increase hostility in the Arab world toward the United States.

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said Mr. Schlesinger had stated no more than the position outlined by President Ford.

Egyptian officials were puzzled that Mr. Schlesinger's warning was made at a time when Egypt

has been publicly advocating moderation toward Israel and encouraging more militant elements in the Arab world to move toward peace.

"It does not help," an Egyptian official said.

In Beirut, Mr. Schlesinger's comments received headline treatment in morning newspapers. "America Threatens Arabs," the pro-guerrilla Al Moharrer said. Similar headlines ran in other newspapers.

In an editorial, Al Lwa asked, "Has America lost its head?"

The editorial said in part: "Officials in Washington are very wrong in thinking that their success in the piracy operation against Cambodia means they can go back to gunboat diplomacy in other parts of the world."

"No one ignores the fact that the United States is a giant and very strong at the military level. Just the same, this did not stop the Vietnamese people from inflicting defeat."

Mr. Schlesinger also said that the United States might "go for the heart of the opponent's power" if North Korea invaded South Korea.

He predicted the United States would follow a bold, no-nonsense policy toward direct aggressors in the post-Vietnam era.

In the interview, he said the nation learned a lesson from its Vietnam experience that it will apply to future conflicts.

"The main point is that the United States fares far better under situations in which there is an unambiguous assault—an unprovoked aggression, an attack across a line of demarcation—than it does under conditions such as those which existed in Vietnam," he said.

If the interests of the United States are openly and clearly attacked, I think that the response of the American public will be to fulfill the obligations into which we have entered.

"No More Vietnam"

"By contrast, I think the expression 'No more Vietnam' refers to getting involved in what is perceived to be unclear and ambiguous internal turmoil."

In response to questions, the defense secretary said: "U.S. commitments to Northeast Asia, to Korea as well as to Japan, will be perceived as something no one should challenge."

Pressed for details on exactly how the United States would react to a North Korean invasion, he said:

"One of the lessons of the Viet-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Foreigners to Help Carry It Out

Saudis Approve 5-Year Plan With \$140-Billion Investment

By Juan de Onis

RIYADH, May 19 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia's Council of Ministers approved yesterday a five-year economic plan calling for a \$140-billion investment.

The plan would be carried out with the assistance of half a million foreign technicians, managers, teachers and workers, who would be imported into this country of 6.2 million, raising the labor force by 43.7 per cent to 2.3 million from 1.6 million.

Some Improvements

Among the improvements envisaged in the plan are:

- The construction of 8,500 miles of paved highways, 200,000 housing units and 2,000 miles of power-transmission lines to electrify all large towns.
- Expansion of port capacities to handle 13 million tons of cargo annually, compared with 5 million tons now.
- Cement production of 10 million tons a year, a tenfold rise from the current total.
- Huge investments to improve water supplies throughout this desert country.
- \$13 billion of government-sponsored investments in heavy industry.
- An expansion of the educational system.

Altogether, the plan envisages a 13.3-per-cent-a-year growth rate for Saudi goods and services outside the oil sector.

This means a level of investment in the next five years nine times higher than during the first five-year plan, which was adopted before Saudi Arabia's oil revenue increased to \$25 billion a year.

N. Korea-Burma Ties

HONG KONG, May 19 (Reuters).—North Korea and Burma have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, the North Korean news agency reported today.

following the quadrupling of oil prices, Saudi Arabia is the world's leading oil exporter.

The purpose of the new plan is to invest domestically the oil income that has accumulated here since the price rises.

The plan does not establish the amount of oil that Saudi Arabia would produce during the plan but the financial estimates are based on exports of 8 million barrels a day at the current price of about \$10.40 a barrel.

The plan was drawn up by the Central Planning Organization with the assistance of experts from the Stanford University Research Institute and other international advisers.

Some Skepticism

Other foreign experts here, however, give the plan little chance of fulfillment by its 1980 termination. Although Saudi Arabia will have enough foreign income from oil exports to finance all the projects foreseen in the blueprint for a new society, they cited social and cultural problems to be overcome.

"The new five-year plan is a good indication of intentions but there are too many obstacles to be overcome in too short a time," said an international expert who is familiar with the development of the plan.

The vast influx of foreign workers and technicians is a political and social problem in this secluded country, which has strongly Moslem religious beliefs embodied in its laws and social customs.

Even in physical terms, the plan appears to exceed the capability of Saudi Arabia's economy to absorb the necessary equipment, supplies and manpower.

"The problem is one of physically obtaining, moving and managing the utilization of the natural, manufactured and human resources required," the plan document said.

City of Suez Prepares to Open Canal

Excitement Mounts For June 5 Event

By Jack Foisie

SUEZ, Egypt, May 19.—This Red Sea gateway to the Suez Canal, 80-per-cent destroyed during the Israeli-Egyptian fighting in 1967 and 1972, is back in business—and just in time.

The canal, equally battered during the hostilities, will open officially to shipping June 5. At this southern terminus of the 102-mile-long waterway, there will be 100,000 Suez citizens cheering when the first ship convoy gets under way.

"We'll be ready for that passing parade of ships," the port captain, Abdel Maguid Mahelmy, declared as he stood in the tower of a makeshift operations center, with shore-to-ship radio equipment being tested with the excitement of a space launching.

Former Traffic

Before the war closed the canal, about 5,000 vessels a year passed Suez north or south bound. All of the city's population at the time, a quarter million, depended at least indirectly on the canal's prosperity. Many serviced the ships as they formed into convoys, and others sold food, drink and souvenirs of Egypt to ships' crews and passengers.

The elite were the 65 pilots needed to navigate the lower half of the canal. Capt. Mahelmy has reassembled 40 of them. (Other pilots take ships from the mid-way town of Ismailia to the Mediterranean end of Port Said.)

"I've been waiting so long for seafarer customers," said Abdul Magid, operator of the St. James bar, one of two Western-style restaurants which have reopened.

The exhilaration is most noticeable at Port Taufiq, the city's waterfront where ships' yards, terminals, waterside homes and consulates were blasted into rubble by Israeli artillery from across the canal.

Workers have put the canal authority docks back into shape. Tugs are refurbished, marker buoys repainted.

Photography Issue

"Welcome, welcome," the shipyard manager said. "Take pictures—yes, anywhere." But soldiers shook their heads. Relaxation of security does not come easy, even after officially announced, in a nation where at every bridge there is a warning in Arabic and English: No photographs.

The biggest undertaking in the rebirth of Suez is the construction of apartment complexes on the outskirts. One is called Faisal City, after the late king of Saudi Arabia.

The Saudis are financing the project, which will have 4,000 low-rent apartments with 20,000 inhabitants.

Kuwait will finance Sabah City, named after its ruling sultan, next to Faisal City. Kuwait will make its city twice as big.

© Los Angeles Times.

5 IRA Suspects Flee Belfast Courthouse

BELFAST, May 19 (AP).—Five young suspected Irish Republican Army guerrillas escaped from police custody today at the Belfast Magistrates Court after they were taken there for a hearing, police said.

Police guards opened fire on them as they leaped across roofs after forcing open a small window in the upper-story cell in the court building. One was believed to have been hit.



GUNBOAT ALONGSIDE—A Cambodian gunboat lying alongside the Mayaguez off Koh Tang island as it was boarded by Khmer Rouge. Photo taken by a Mayaguez crewman.

Schlesinger Upsets Arabs

(Continued from Page 1)

nameless conflict is that rather than simply counter your opponent's thrusts it is necessary to go for the heart of the opponent's power: Destroy his military forces rather than simply being involved endlessly in ancillary military operations.

Asked on a television interview yesterday whether this would mean heavy bombing of North Korea if it were to attack South Korea, he replied: "I think that that is an option to be considered. I would hesitate now to say what we would do under the circumstances. The heart of deterrence is to maintain uncertainty about the specific actions or maintaining uncertainty about our commitments."

North Korean Allegations

TOKYO, May 19 (AP).—North Korea said today that the United States considered South Korea a forward defense area and that U.S. officials have said "they would not hesitate" to use nuclear weapons in Korea if necessary.

A broadcast by North Korea's official Central News Agency alleged that President Ford and other American officials, as part of a pledge of continued U.S. military support to the South Korean government, said recently they would "launch all-out military intervention if necessary and would not hesitate in the use of nuclear weapons."

Last week, the Los Angeles Times (LHT, May 15) quoted a U.S. military commander in Seoul as saying that the United States would consider using tactical nuclear weapons if war broke out in the Korean peninsula.

[The officer, who had asked not to be named, said that if an all-out attack on South Korea was launched from the North a recommendation urging the use of the limited nuclear weapons would most likely be made by the U.S. Command in Seoul to the White House.]

Asked for comment on the North Korean broadcast, State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said, "That's nonsense."

Hanoi's Soldiers Encouraged To Marry and Stay in South

(Continued from Page 1)

SAIGON, May 19 (AP).—The Provisional Revolutionary Government appears to be encouraging the settlement and marriage of North Vietnamese soldiers in South Vietnam as a way of cementing ties between the disciplined Northerners and the more carefree Southerners.

The policy is also designed to foster the eventual reunification of the two Vietnams by linking families in the North to those in the South in this Buddhist culture where family loyalties are strong.

Settling North Vietnamese soldiers into Southern villages and towns is also expected to provide stronger government in the South where Communist cadres are still relatively few compared to those in the North.

According to interviews with North Vietnamese soldiers now in South Vietnam, many expect to be demobilized here and to marry South Vietnamese women.

An artilleryman from Hanoi, Sgt. Tran Dinh Lam, 25, said, "I will go and do whatever job they tell me to do. I was a student before joining the army several years ago but I can learn any trade including farming if they instruct me."

A Southern cadre for 18 years, Tran Quoc Viet said, "Sturdy men and women cadres will be given opportunities to be introduced to one another with the idea of eventual marriage if the two people are so inclined and agree."

Hoan Dinh Thanh, 24, infantryman from Thanh Binh, North Vietnam, said, "I will not be returning to the North. I will marry and settle in the South. There is a lot of land that needs to be cultivated."

The majority of PRG troops throughout Saigon and the provinces come from the North. Only in the Mekong Delta does it appear that local-born Vietnamese are in control. However, it seems that all major decisions are being referred to Hanoi, which probably will emerge as the capital of a unified Vietnam when it occurs.

As a way to prevent any counter-revolutionary activity, Northern combat troops are being sent deep into the Mekong Delta, where they had never been before.

Over the years, in other regions, soldiers had been encouraged to marry and integrate with the local residents as a way of obtaining loyalty and control.

In the South, it remains to be seen to what extent the discipline of the Northern soldiers will be diluted by the easy-living Southerners.

Already it appears that some troops are enjoying their new freedom of movement in Saigon and the provinces.

Thais Accept U.S. 'Regrets'

(Continued from Page 1)

A Thai diplomat termed Mr. Phuong's statement.

"Interference in our internal affairs," Foreign Minister Chatichai said. "We have not been friends with these people for 80 years, if it is delayed a little more because of this, it will be all right with us."

Mr. Phuong said it was Thailand's responsibility to hand over Vietnamese aircraft, ships and other property brought to Thailand and he said his delegation had asked the Thais to take measures to demand that the United States return more than 100 planes it already has taken from Thailand.

"Much to the regret of the South Vietnam delegation, the Thai side has not yet responded to such legitimate demands," Mr. Phuong's prepared statement said. "This fact has not created favorable conditions for the establishment of new relations between the republic of South Vietnam and Thailand."

Mr. Chatichai said Thailand was returning civilian Air Vietnam planes that had been flown here and had impounded some military aircraft pending a decision. But on the military planes removed by the United States earlier this month, he said, "What can I do?"

"The Thai government would like the South Vietnamese government to contact the United States directly on those planes," he said.

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U.S. Disputes Assertion

Iran Paper Reports Accord On Oil-Commodity Price Link

From Wire Dispatches

TEHRAN, May 19.—The Iranian government newspaper reported today that the United States and other major industrial countries have agreed that the price of crude oil should be pegged to an index of the major products that the oil countries buy from the industrial nations.

The newspaper Rastakhiz said that following the Shah's "successful" discussions with U.S. officials during the weekend, special envoys of the United States, France, the European Economic Community, Saudi Arabia and Iran met secretly in Tehran and agreed to hold an energy conference.

The report did not say when the conference would be held.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said that he did not know of any secret meeting.

U.S. Uninformed

"If they met secretly, it was so secret that we do not know about it," press officer Robert Funseth said.

Replying to a question, Mr. Funseth also said that he knew nothing about the reported agreement accepting the principle of pegging the price of oil to prices of other commodities.

In Paris, where the Shah arrived today for talks, a spokesman for the Shah had no immediate confirmation of the report of a secret meeting.

"We have no confirmation of the Tehran report," a French government spokesman said, adding, "We know, however, that both the French President and the Shah agree on the need to convene such a parley."

Several months ago the Shah proposed that the price of crude oil rise or fall in accordance with the worldwide rate of inflation, as indicated by the world market prices of about 30 other major commodities.

Up to now, the United States and other major industrial nations have balked at the proposal.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in a major economic policy speech last week that the United States was prepared to discuss "new arrangements in individual commodities on a case-by-case basis as circumstances warrant."

Mr. Kissinger also said that linking commodity prices to a world index of inflation would not be the best solution.

The Shah told a group of re-

porters in Washington Saturday that he would not insist on his proposal linking the price of oil to an index of about 25 to 30 major commodities which Iran and other oil producers must import.

"But the price of oil should be indexed to something, if not to other commodities, then to inflation," the Shah said.

The Shah said in Washington yesterday that the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries probably will raise prices in September to keep up with the rising prices of what they buy.

The Shah said that the oil countries have lost 35 per cent of their purchasing power because of world inflation, the shaky world monetary situation and the dollar's loss of purchasing power.

Cyprus Issue Advanced in Rome Talks

ROME, May 19 (UPI).—The foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey ended three days of talks here today with agreement to try "to iron out their differences" over Cyprus and Aegean oil rights, by continued negotiation, including a meeting of the two countries' premiers.

A joint communiqué gave no indication of concrete progress on either of the issues that brought the two NATO allies close to war less than a year ago.

But Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Dilekios said his talks with Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy had set up "the mechanism for future consultation."

Premiers to Meet

The ministers said they would meet again at the end of the month in Brussels during the NATO summit meeting.

They also said that Premier Constantine Karamanlis of Greece and Suleyman Demirel of Turkey would hold the first such talks between their new governments during the Brussels meeting.

"The talks of the two ministers have developed in an atmosphere of goodwill and a common desire to iron out their differences," the communiqué said.

Delegation sources said the effort to draw up a joint appeal to the International Court of Justice in The Hague for settlement of their dispute in the Aegean ran into difficulty.

Although Turkey has accepted Greece's proposal for a court ruling, the Turkish government said it prefers direct negotiations in the context of all the other issues dividing the two countries, the sources said.

Both nations have claimed oil drilling rights in the Aegean, which is dotted with Greek islands in view of the Turkish shore.

Compromise Text

The communiqué said "a first study of the compromise text concerning the submission of the matter" to The Hague was made. It said experts who accompanied the foreign ministers to Rome would meet again "in the near future."

Mr. Caglayangli cautioned against hopes for a quick solution of the Cyprus dispute which flared anew in July with a Greek-led coup followed by a Turkish invasion of the island.

"The question of Cyprus is a problem of more than 15 years' duration so one cannot expect to resolve it in a brief time," Mr. Caglayangli told newsmen before a final lunch at the Greek Embassy.

The success of the negotiations was of crucial interest to the United States and other NATO nations because of their effect on the eastern flank of the alliance.

Greece withdrew from NATO's military arm last summer to protest the failure of its allies to stop the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. The U.S. Congress voted to halt military aid to Turkey until there was progress toward a settlement.

Lisbon Reds Seize Paper

(Continued from Page 1)

he could not continue long in the presidential palace.

Equally, there were reports that army moderates would not accept the President's ouster and that unit commanders were "counting tanks."

While excluded from the assembly session, journalists were allowed a glimpse of the auditorium, where officers and men from all three branches were waiting for the proceedings to begin.

In addition to the confrontation politics of the civilian parties, the military chiefs had a discipline problem within their ranks.

An artillery unit under the sway of splinter parties to the left of the Moscow-line Communists announced its discovery of a "vast fascist plot" and began to arrest suspects on its own.

Discovery of the "plot" resulted from the detention of a Nations Guard noncommissioned officer by a Maoist group, which later repented him for two days and then turned him over to the artillery regiment where it denounced about 80 suspects of counter-revolution.

Kurdish Amnesty Extended 3d Time

(Continued from Page 1)

BAGHDAD, May 19 (Reuters).—Iraq today extended for a third time an amnesty granted in mid-March to former Kurdish rebels, the official Iraq news agency reported.

The amnesty was due to expire tomorrow but has now been extended until the end of next month.

The agency stressed that this would be the last extension, after which Kurdish rebels would forfeit all civil rights if they did not turn themselves in to the nearest military or civil post in Iraq.

Journalist Is Slain

BUENOS AIRES, May 19 (Reuters).—The body of a journalist employed by the Buenos Aires newspaper La Opinion was found near here today, police said.

Jorge Maney, an economics specialist on the independent newspaper, had been shot to death.

Turkish Train Crash

ISTANBUL, May 19 (UPI).—Five persons were killed and a sixth was injured yesterday when a freight train derailed and caught fire in eastern Turkey, railroad officials said.

The train was carrying a large quantity of coal and other goods.

The crash occurred near the town of Samsat, about 100 miles from Istanbul.

The train was traveling from the east to the west.

The crash was caused by a signal failure.

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By Revival of 1776 Principles

Ford Says U.S. Will Surmount Difficulties at Home, Abroad

By James M. Naughton

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 (AP)—President Ford declared here yesterday that "the United States would surmount" rough times domestically and diplomatically by rededicating itself to the principles of the American Revolution.

"We do not need nobler or newer goals," the President told about 17,000 persons at the commencement exercises at the University of Pennsylvania. "We do need a renewed sense of national purpose and a strengthening of

national will to pursue these goals."

Mr. Ford, wearing the academic hood of an honorary doctor of laws, addressed the commencement audience 200 years and one day after George Washington, John Hancock, Patrick Henry and other members of the Second Continental Congress witnessed the awarding of degrees to 12 graduates of the university's predecessor, the College of Philadelphia.

Enthusiastic Applause

Nearly all of the 5,000 graduates and 12,000 spectators in the Philadelphia Civic Center applauded enthusiastically Mr. Ford's plea to take advantage of that heritage and "write a new Declaration of Interdependence" among ourselves and with all people.

Cheers and applause greeted the President's brief reference to the "skill and courage" of the marines, pilots and sailors who took part on Thursday in the rescue of 40 crewmen whose merchant ship, the Mayaguez, had been seized by Cambodian gunboats.

About 100 demonstrators, protesting issues ranging from U.S. reappraisal of relations with Israel to joblessness, marched peacefully outside.

Mr. Ford acknowledged in his remarks that the nation had "gone through some rough times." But he said that Benjamin Franklin—founder of the university—and the others who gathered in Philadelphia two centuries earlier to chart the future of the impending revolution had survived and more.

"Inflation, high prices, unemployment, recession—all these problems were more pressing in 1775 than they are in 1975," Mr. Ford said.

He contended that "the real lesson of our revolution is that national goals can be achieved only through a combination of national purpose and of national will."

The theme, which Mr. Ford has invoked at bicentennial ceremonies, is at the center of his effort to unite the nation after the end of the American experience in Vietnam.

He spoke of seeking "a consensus of national purpose" and said that, while "a free people will never find unanimity," they must at least agree on "the pursuit of certain common goals in order to remain free."

Polish Trawler Cited in Charges In Court in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 (AP)—The Polish trawler Kalmars was named in civil and criminal complaints today, in charges of violating U.S. territorial waters, an offense the U.S. attorney's office said could result in heavy fines for the vessel's owners and possible confiscation of the vessel.

The complaints were filed in U.S. Magistrate's Court by U.S. Attorney James Browning, who said the legal processes could keep the Kalmars in port for two weeks.

The 2,600-ton trawler with a crew of 79 was seized early Saturday after a Coast Guard cutter determined it was 1.2 miles within the 12-mile limit. Mr. Browning said the ship's owners face a possible \$100,000 maximum fine on the criminal misdemeanor count and possible forfeiture or cash settlement on the civil count that could amount to \$400,000 or more.

Mr. Browning said the civil complaint asks forfeiture of the Kalmars but the owners could elect to pay a settlement which the government lawyer said was negotiable. The Kalmars was one of about 50 Russian and Polish fishing vessels working off the West Coast. It was seized 10.8 miles offshore, according to sworn affidavits filed in court.



Still-threatening clouds drifting over a farm at Wallace, Ind., after a storm.

Focus on Vietnam

U.S. Naval Academy Studies War Morality

By George C. Wilson

ANNAPOLIS, May 19 (AP)—The U.S. Naval Academy is teaching midshipmen a course which grapples with the morality of warfare.

One objective, according to Vice-Adm. William Mack, is to help guide future Navy officers through the complex decisions they may have to make in wars such as Vietnam.

Adm. Mack, academy superintendent and chief architect of the course, now finishing its first full year of trial, said he, as Seventh Fleet commander in Indochina, found himself up against sailors and young officers who refused to fire their guns.

He said he believes tomorrow's naval officers now at the academy may also face such confrontations—ones that are not covered in any ordinary training. The new course is an attempt to guide midshipmen through moral dilemmas.

Entitled "The Professional Officer and the Human Person," the course also covers such contemporary problems as drinking, drug addiction and racism. But the new dimension is the effort to make the midshipmen examine the morality of their actions, their country, and other countries.

Personal Worth

Topics covered in the course—which midshipmen take for an hour each week for a semester in each of their four academy years—include developing a sense of personal worth, moral arguments over dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Islamic law, "the demands of honor," the Vietnam war, and the moral dilemma of the skipper who surrendered the Navy ship Pueblo.

The course was the admiral's response to the Pentagon's directive to provide training in human goals.

"There isn't any one answer," the admiral said. "We want these men here to learn how to think."

A Vietnam chapter—given in the midshipman's sophomore year—consists of a 50-minute televised discussion of the war, including film of Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson justifying it and pledging to stand firm.

"We're not going to withdraw from that area," Kennedy says solemnly in the televised film clip. "We're going to stay there."

"We must all understand," says Johnson in another film segment, "we will persist in defense of freedom."

There is also film footage that the British Broadcasting Corp. took in Vietnam. "What do you think of the war?" the commentator asks an American GI fresh from an operation in a Vietnamese village.

"It stinks," the GI replies. "They're scared of us," because "we kill 'em, take everything they got."

The Rev. Edward Bauman,

pastor of the Foundry Methodist Church in Washington, provides commentary in between the film clips.

Chaplain's View

In contrast to the televised 50-minute presentation, a full class period, the text the midshipmen are given to read beforehand seems to have a point of view. It was written by Rear Adm. John O'Connor, now chief chaplain of the Navy and author of the book, "A Chaplain Looks at Vietnam."

The thrust of his Vietnam chapter for sophomores is that the war was not accurately portrayed to the American public. He quotes from his own book to make his point, including medical reports that stated that the stories about civilian casualties from U.S. bombing had been exaggerated.

"For one reason or another," Adm. O'Connor says, "we seemed content to settle for less than fact in making crucial decisions about the war."

For the benefit of his men and himself, he wrote, "the professional officer will try to become as authoritative about the intellectual, the emotional and the moral implications of war as he must become in respect to the purely military. Vietnam illustrated in scores of ways the critically adverse effects of ignorance, confusion and doubt on both the people at large and on our armed forces. Many who fought the war sincerely believe that the war was prolonged and that additional Americans were killed because of that ignorance and confusion and doubt."

Superintendent Mack who approved Adm. O'Connor's text, does not defend the Vietnam war. He said in an interview that it was a mistake for the United States to go into the war in the first place, and charged that some military commanders purposely misrepresented the true battlefield situation in the reports they sent to superiors in Washington.

"The military bears the same burden as everybody else for misrepresenting the situation on such things as body counts in Vietnam," Adm. Mack said.

"Were the people who ran this country really the best and the brightest is one of the questions we ask in presenting this course. Obviously not. They made horrendous mistakes."

Adm. Mack added that one lesson he hopes midshipmen will learn from examining the Vietnam experience is the value of listening to dissenters.

"If you're going to live in this country from now on," Adm. Mack said, "you've got to find a way to preserve dissenters. Don't throw them out. Don't send them off to Vietnam—like we used to throw out colonels who disagreed with the system."

A Washington Post reporter said in last week's senior class period on the hijacking of the USS

Pueblo. It started with a balanced TV presentation of the incident, including footage of Pueblo skipper Lloyd Bucher's homecoming and comments outside the Navy's court of inquiry.

Adm. O'Connor's text for the Pueblo chapter does not judge whether Comdr. Bucher was right or wrong in giving up the ship. Morality is discussed in a general way in the chapter.

'A Value System'

Besides carefully assembling all available facts before arriving at a decision which may affect human lives, we need a moral philosophy, a value system, an ethical orientation that looks beyond the here and now, or what is merely expedient, if there is to be any real consistency in our judgments. (This is so in trying to judge the Pueblo case.)

The midshipmen, after seeing the televised summary of the Pueblo capture, broke into hawk vs. dove arguments over Comdr. Bucher's decision to surrender—much as their civilian counterparts did in the past.

Hank Lawson, a midshipman who will become a Marine Corps officer upon graduation next month, argued that Comdr. Bucher should have put up more resistance.

John Murray, who will go to the University of Arizona medical school upon graduation to prepare to become a Navy doctor, countered that Comdr. Bucher was hopelessly outgunned and had no choice but to surrender.

Mr. Murray said after the class period that the Pueblo chapter, like other parts of the course, provoke useful discussion but no solid answers.

Some midshipmen, in a survey conducted by the academy, blasted the course, which they are required to take for no academic credit. However, the other service academies and several civilian universities have expressed interest in adding the course to their curricula.

'A Total Waste'

"I feel this course is a total waste of time and money," a midshipman said when asked what he thought of the chapter on "Value Systems and the Individual." "It is impossible to change a man's attitude in a one-hour course that is excellent—much less this poorly constructed fiasco."

Lt. Comdr. Beverly Daly, human goals officer at the academy, who runs the course, said it will be given again next year, but its presentation will be much changed, partly in response to midshipmen criticism. He has a \$45,000 annual budget to buy film clips and other material for the course.

Adm. Mack, who will retire from the Navy and his academy job this year, said he is well aware that some midshipmen like the course and some do not. He conceded that the course needs improvement but predicted that it will become a permanent part of what midshipmen study.

Senators Set Foreign, Arms Policy Debate

Conservatives Join Liberals in Planning

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—An unusual coalition of six senators, ranging from conservative Republicans to liberal Democrats, is mapping plans for a "great debate" on the nation's foreign and defense policies early next month.

"In the aftermath of Vietnam," they said in a letter being circulated to their colleagues, "there is an imperative need for a re-examination of the role of our country in our world."

The debate is scheduled for June 2 and 3 as part of the Senate's consideration of a \$30.3-billion military procurement and research authorization bill, on which initial discussion will start Wednesday.

The House hopes to act before then on its \$32-billion version of the same legislation as Congress prepares for a 10-day recess starting Friday.

The debate on the bill started today.

Major Legislation

The military procurement bill is the major legislation each year that gives the Pentagon authority subject to the receipt of actual funds in a later appropriations bill, to conduct research and proceed with production on weapons projects.

Both bills were reduced from the \$35.8 billion requested by the Ford administration for a 18-month period starting July 1. But the actual impact of defense cuts on the budget will not become clear until the later appropriations action.

In the House, floor fights are expected on proposals to reduce U.S. overseas troop strength by about 70,000, permit women to enter the service academies and halt development of the latest refinement of long-range missile technology, the MARV (Maneuverable Re-entry Vehicle).

A Senate vote on the bill is scheduled for June 6.

Genuine Exchange

Before that, its sponsors hope that the debate will create a genuine exchange of views between those who feel that the U.S. global position requires high defense spending and those who feel sharp cuts should be made.

The letter circulated by the six senators emphasized that the goal is a "real give-and-take exchange, with probing of each other's views," rather than a series of long, set speeches.

"It hopefully will be the best prepared debate we have had," said Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Cal., who is helping to organize the debate.

Joining Sen. Cranston are fellow liberal Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and three conservatives, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho, and Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., Ind.-Va.

Keldysh Resigns As President of Soviet Academy

MOSCOW, May 19 (Reuters)—Mstislav Keldysh, 64, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences for the last 14 years, has resigned because of ill-health. Tass reports today.

Mr. Keldysh, who helped develop the Soviet space and computer program, has been replaced by acting president Vladimir Kotel'nikov.

Prof. Kotel'nikov, 66, is a prominent radio astronomer and an expert on the planets Venus and Mercury; the official news agency said.

Prof. Keldysh is known to have heart disease. In 1973, he underwent a six-hour operation by U.S. heart surgeon Michael DeBakey.

As head of an organization of scientists, many of whom do not belong to the Communist party, Prof. Keldysh has closely supported the Kremlin line on political matters, while allowing academicians some measure of free expression.

Kent State Civil Case Opens For Governor, 52 Guardsmen

CLEVELAND, May 19 (NYT)—Gov. James Rhodes and 52 members of the Ohio National Guard went on trial today in what is expected to provide a new forum for the unraveling of the Kent State University shootings of five years ago.

Mr. Rhodes, who was elected to his third term in November in a surprising upset over John Gilligan, the incumbent Democrat, was governor in May, 1970, when he ordered armed units of the Guard onto the campus to quell anti-war disturbances.

Soon after the Guard shot and killed four students and wounded nine on May 4, the groundwork was laid by the parents of the dead to file a wrongful death civil suit against Mr. Rhodes, Guard commanders and the troops.

\$29 Million at Stake

At stake for the governor is a \$20-million finding if a U.S. district court jury sides with the parents and wounded.

Unlike the criminal civil rights case against eight guardsmen five months ago in which government prosecutors had to prove a specific charge, the civil case will

deal with the broad area of liability. Robert Murphy, the Justice Department's chief prosecutor in the unsuccessful criminal case, described the current civil proceeding as the type of case "that allows lawyers to throw in everything including the kitchen sink."

In November, federal judge Frank Battisti ruled that Mr. Murphy had failed to prove specific intent on the part of the guardsmen.

The guardsmen were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges that they had violated the civil rights of the students. Mr. Murphy's task was to prove that specific intent was in the minds of the guardsmen when they pulled the triggers.

Sovereign Immunity

The civil case will turn on the medieval doctrine of sovereign immunity—whether state officials, acting under color of their offices, can be immune from prosecution and damages. The Supreme Court ruled in 1974 that the state's doctrine of sovereign immunity was not absolute in the Kent State case.

Lawyers for the parents and wounded, headed by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, will attempt to cast Mr. Rhodes as a law-and-order figure who brought troops onto the campus to enhance his 1970 campaign to capture the Republican primary nomination for the U.S. Senate.

The election was held the day after the shootings and Mr. Rhodes was defeated. Mr. Rhodes, known or should have known, the plaintiffs' lawyers will say, that Guard units were not appropriately trained or equipped.

Conspiracy Alleged

Mr. Clark and his eight-man team of lawyers, most of them from the Civil Liberties Union, will attempt to prove that the guardsmen conspired "to shoot the students."

The lawyers allege that the conspiracy was led by 1st Sgt. Myron Pryor, a full-time employee of the Guard. A widely publicized photograph on the day of the shooting shows him standing in front of his men, pointing a .45-caliber pistol at the student demonstrators.

He was not indicted by the federal grand jury and the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported in 1970 that it did not believe that Sgt. Pryor fired his weapon.

The lawyers say they have a potential Guard witness who will testify that Sgt. Pryor told his men, "If they rush us, shoot them," about five minutes before the troops opened fire.

The plaintiffs contend that Sgt. Pryor fired once on a practice football field on the campus—where they say the conspiracy to shoot was initiated—and again when he joined in the volley with other guardsmen.

\$50 U.S. Limit Urged On Gifts to Foreigners

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., today proposed a \$50 limit on U.S. gift-giving to foreign dignitaries.

He cited the \$3-million helicopter given to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat by President Richard Nixon and the \$10-million donation to Mrs. Sadat's favorite charity, and said: "Gift-giving by American diplomatic officials has grown way out of proportion."

His proposal to limit gifts bought with government funds for foreign officials to \$50 also would set a similar limit on receipt of gifts by U.S. officials.

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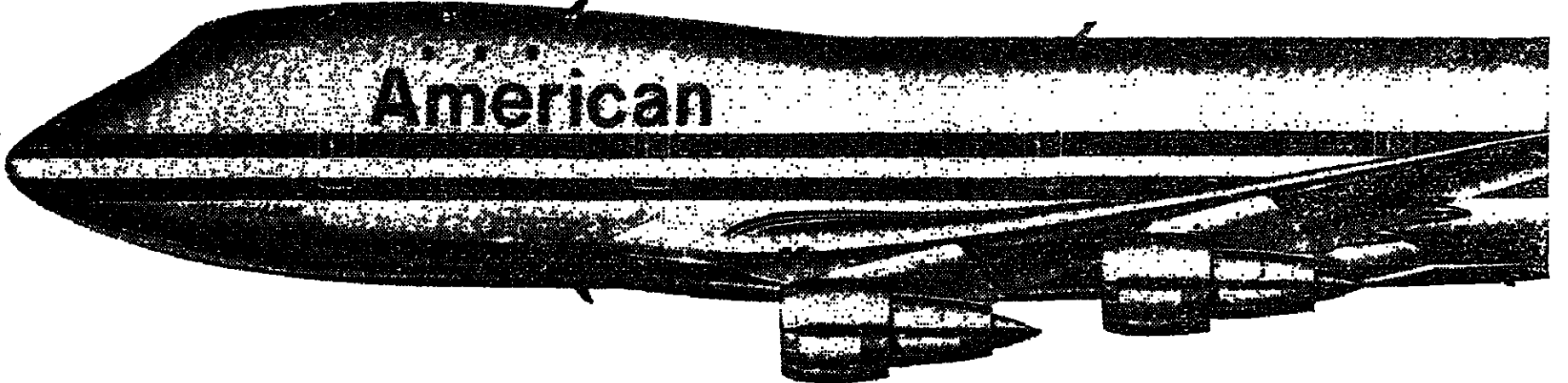
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Virtually Immune to Pursuit

Nazi War Criminals Become Latin America's Open Secrets

By Jonathan Kandell

LA PAZ, May 19 (UPI).—Every afternoon, businessmen, government officials and shoppers crowd into the Conflita Le Fux for a drink or coffee under the motionless overhead fans and dim neon lights.

At 5 p.m., a small, husky, bald man who calls himself Klaus Altmann arrives with his young bodyguard, joins friends at a corner table and calls for his beer.

Altmann is in fact Klaus Barbie, a former elite guard (SS) colonel known as "the hangman of Lyons." Twice sentenced to death in absentia by French courts for crimes in World War II, he was accused of torturing and killing scores of members of the French Resistance, including its main hero, Jean Moulin, and sending hundreds of Jews to the ovens of Auschwitz.

Thirty years have passed since the war. The scores of wanted Nazis who fled to South America, gambling that they could find refuge and anonymity in the widespread German communities here, are virtually immune to the postwar European courts and Jewish agencies that once vowed they would never forget.

His cover, that of an ordinary German emigrant turned Bolivian businessman, served him until three years ago, when it was spectacularly blown. His true identity

Sihanouk in Pyongyang

TOKYO, May 19 (UPI).—The Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, received an enthusiastic welcome in Pyongyang today where he arrived for a visit, the official North Korean Central News Agency said.

was unveiled by Beate Klarsfeld, a German who has devoted herself to tracking down former ranking Nazi officials.

Despite a personal plea for extradition by the late President Georges Pompidou, the Bolivian authorities insisted that the case be decided by the local courts. In December, the Bolivian Supreme Court declared Barbie free from prosecution because no extradition treaty existed with France and because Bolivian law exonerates citizens of crimes committed more than eight years before apprehension.

Barbie, now 59, has gained notoriety because of his protracted court case. But there are other war criminals whose identities and whereabouts are known. Among them is Walter Rauff, a former SS colonel, who designed and built gas chambers in Auschwitz. He has lived for more

than 20 years in Punta Arenas, Chile's southernmost city, where he runs a profitable fish cannery.

The West German authorities, charging him with the murders of scores of thousands of Jews, failed to gain his extradition. The Chilean Supreme Court, citing reasons similar to those in the Barbie case, declared him free from prosecution in the 1960s. The Marxist government of the late President Salvador Allende declined to reopen the case.

Police Captain

Alfonso Willem Sassen, a former SS captain who was sentenced to death in absentia by a Dutch court for war atrocities, has lived for more than two decades in Ecuador, where he reportedly served as a police captain before becoming a businessman.

Frederic Schwend, a diabetic now in his 60s, has lived in a secluded mansion on the outskirts of Lima, since arriving in the late 1940s with a Yugoslav passport. He is accused of having headed a wartime German effort to distribute \$500 million in British currency counterfeited by inmates of Nazi concentration camps.

Schwend recently served a jail sentence in Lima for illegal money exchange. Barbie, who has been a house-guest of Schwend, was also accused by the Peruvian police but hurried back to Bolivia, whose authorities declined to extradite him to Peru.

Nowadays Barbie declines interviews, but after his identity was discovered he made it clear that his views have changed little.

"Building Roads"

"The mass killings of the Jews constituted a grave error," he said two years ago. "Many of my SS officers believed that the Jews could have been put to better use building roads to facilitate the advance of our troops."

His friends—and they are numerous in Bolivia—discount his atrocities as a natural aberration of war.

"In a war you do not walk around with a conscience," Barbie's Bolivian lawyer said. "You kill as many people as you have to. Germans like Mr. Altmann were simply doing their duty."

Barbie and his wife and two children arrived in Bolivia in 1951 with immigration visas supplied by the Bolivian Consulate in Geneva. He had remained for a few months in Argentina, where President Juan Peron openly welcomed Nazi officials.

Sawmill Business

Barbie quickly achieved a comfortable living by joining German and Bolivian friends in a sawmill business. In recent years he became the general manager of a shipping concern, Transmaritima Boliviana, which leased vessels that carried imports to Chilean ports and from there overland to Bolivia. According to his friends the company is near bankruptcy.

During his years as Altmann, Barbie made no secret of the fact that he had been a member of the Gestapo but he asserted that he had served on the Russian front.

In March, 1966, he was the protagonist of a still celebrated incident in the German club here. When the West German ambassador led a toast to the prosperity of his country, Barbie raised his arm in salute and shouted: "Heil Hitler!"

The ambassador asked that Barbie be escorted out. As he was pulled away by three waiters he screamed: "Damned ambassador! I was an officer of the Gestapo, and when the party rises again I am going to settle some accounts with you."

2 Soviet Airmen Claim 3 Records For Rapid Ascent

MOSCOW, May 19 (Reuters).—Soviet airmen today claimed new world records for rapid climb to 25, 30 and 35 kilometers (15,748, 19,426 and 21,649 feet), topping several seconds off records established in February by an American F-15 fighter plane.

According to Tass, airman Alexander Fedotov flew an E-266M from an airfield near Moscow to 25 kilometers in 2 minutes 34.2 seconds, or 6.8 seconds faster than the American record. He reached 35 kilometers in 4 minutes 11.3 seconds, Tass said.

In flights to 30 kilometers from the same airfield, fellow test pilot Fyodor Ostapenko broke the U.S. record of 3 minutes 27.8 seconds by 1.1 seconds.

Tass provided no details of when the flights were made, nor did the records had been passed on to the International Aviation Federation for verification.



ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FENCE—Two Pasadena City College students spent a day in a tiger cage at the Los Angeles Zoo as part of a psychology class project.

Bunker Sees U.S. Keeping Panama Role

By Charles Mitchelmore

PANAMA CITY, May 19 (AP).—Elsworth Bunker, the chief U.S. negotiator on a new Panama Canal treaty, has said the United States will retain control of "land, water and air" necessary for the defense of the waterway.

Mr. Bunker, in an interview taped by the U.S. Information Agency, said that it may take "years" for a new treaty to go into effect.

Portions of the interview were published in local newspapers. The Panamanian government seeks total sovereignty over the canal through a new treaty.

Mr. Bunker also said the United States will have the right to operate and defend the canal in any new treaty but will return to Panama control over some areas.

Panamanian laws will apply to the Canal Zone, Mr. Bunker predicted, and Panama will receive "additional compensation" for operation of the waterway.

The United States "will maintain and defend land, water and airspace needed for the operation and defense of the canal," he said, "but, on the other hand, the land and water which may not be necessary for the operation and the defense of the canal will be returned to Panama."

The current treaty was signed in 1903 and gave the United States perpetual control of the waterway and zone around it. The zone has its own police force and administration.

Asked about the negotiations, Mr. Bunker said, "We have achieved considerable progress. There is, of course, a great amount of complex questions that must be resolved and thus I cannot say when we can conclude the treaty."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger signed an agreement of principles last year for a new canal treaty.

Britain and Cuba Sign Trade Pact; \$100-Million Aim

LONDON, May 19 (UPI).

Britain and Cuba today signed a major trade agreement that government officials said could boost commerce between the two countries to \$100 million (\$240 million) annually in each direction.

In 1974, British exports to Cuba totaled \$57.36 million and imports from Cuba, \$48 million.

The agreement was signed at the Foreign Office by Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, Eric Deakin, parliamentary under-secretary for trade, and Cuban Vice-Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who arrived yesterday for a six-day official visit.

British-Cuban relations had been cool since the Castro regime took power in 1959.

The Department of Trade said that among fields in which Britain and Cuba hope to cooperate were sugar, textiles, chemicals, food, construction and building materials, metallurgical and plastics processing industries, ports and harbor development, transport, airport and communications development, agricultural and irrigation equipment and equipment and supplies for the public-health sector.

Korea U. Reopens

SEOUL, May 19 (Reuters).—Korea University reopened all classes today, 41 days after troops moved onto the campus to end two days of anti-government student riots.

A Palace Gathering Provokes Yugoslavia-Austria Tensions

By Charles Mitchelmore

VIENNA, May 19 (NYT).—The leaders of Austria gathered in a palace here late one October afternoon to consider in a hastily summoned conference reports of unrest in Serbia brought by a traveler from Belgrade.

The meeting took place last year but Austrian newspapers that disclosed the details remarked that it seemed like something from 60 years earlier.

They ridiculed the government for having overreacted to rumors—telephoned to an Austrian politician—that President Tito had suffered a heart attack and that a pro-Soviet group of officers in the Yugoslav Army was prepared to seize power.

In Belgrade, where Mr. Tito had returned from a hunting trip, there was no laughter. The Yugoslav government took the matter seriously and said so in a note delivered to Vienna on Oct. 29.

Relations Strained

Information on the discussions at the palace meeting here reached Mr. Tito.

Since then, relations between Austria and Yugoslavia have become increasingly strained, reaching a low last week with the publication by Belgrade of a declaration condemning Austria in strong terms for what Yugoslavia said was "nonfulfillment of the Austrian state treaty."

Signed 20 years ago, it restored Austrian sovereignty and ended postwar Allied occupation.

The declaration, sent in translation to all foreign correspondents and news agencies in Vienna and Belgrade, said that Austria "has not respected the readiness to carry out in their entirety, consistently and in good faith, the basic provisions of the treaty with regard to Yugoslavia."

The Belgrade statement said that "Nazism and great-German chauvinism" were being revived in Austria and that anti-Yugoslav rightist organizations were being tolerated in Austria and were not being hindered from terrorist attacks against Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia further accused the Austrian government of doing nothing to promote the equal rights that the state treaty guaranteed the Slovenian and Croatian minorities in Austria. The declaration said that "an atmosphere of national intolerance toward those minorities" had been allowed to develop.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, asked to comment on the statement on his return from a visit to Bulgaria, rejected all the accusations and declined to deal with any of them in detail.

He said articles in Yugoslav newspapers accompanying the declaration reminded him of the style of "the fascist press attacks on Austria in earlier days."

Subsequently, Mr. Kreisky's government announced the recall of the Austrian ambassador in Belgrade, Alexander Otto, for consultations.

On Friday, the Austrians sent a note to Belgrade rejecting the Yugoslav accusations. The note said that hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs had found Austria's atmosphere tolerant enough to take jobs here or become citizens.

Austrian newspapers and Austrian politicians speaking in private have said the anti-

Leroy Anderson Dies, Composer Of Light Classics

WOODBURY, Conn., May 19

(UPI).—Leroy Anderson, 68, who used familiar, nonmusical sounds in composing such pieces as "Sleigh Ride" and "The Syncopated Clock," died yesterday of lung cancer.

His "Blue Tango" was the first instrumental piece to reach No. 1 on the Hit Parade, where it remained for seven weeks in 1952, selling more than 1 million records.

Among his light-classic hits were "The Syncopated Clock," featuring a ticking clock sound, "The Typewriter Song," in which the carriage bell rang, and "The Sandpaper Ballet," in which he used medium, fine and coarse sandpaper to suggest the sounds of soft-shoe dancers.

Others were "Jazz Piccadilly," "Bugler's Holiday," "Fiddle Faddle," "Plink, Plunk, Plunk" and "Trumpeter's Lullaby."

Mr. Anderson had worked closely with Boston Pops conductor Arthur Fiedler since 1936, providing special arrangements and original compositions for the orchestra. He also was a guest conductor with orchestras throughout the United States.

Anhila Troilo

BUENOS AIRES, May 19 (Reuters).—Anhila Troilo, 60, one of Argentina's best-known tango composers and orchestra leaders, died here last night. His records were popular in many European countries, especially France and Italy. He took his orchestra on tours throughout Latin America, Europe and Japan.

Italian Charged In 1974 Bombing

BRESCIA, Italy, May 19 (UPI).—Almost a year after a bombing that killed eight anti-fascist demonstrators and injured 80, investigators have charged their first suspect.

A warrant issued last night charged ERMANN Buzzi, 36, and unidentified accomplices with exploding the bomb in the main square of this northern city during a workers' rally against Fascism last May 28.

Mr. Buzzi, a confessed neo-Nazi, was implicated earlier in the death of Silvio Ferraro, a neo-Fascist student, a year ago when TNT he was carrying on his motorcycle exploded.

Tokyo Bomb Hoax

TOKYO, May 19 (Reuters).—Part of Tokyo's subway system was interrupted for about 15 minutes tonight following a false bomb threat.

44 Killed in Mexico

OAXACA, Mexico, May 19 (UPI).—Forty-four passengers were killed early yesterday when a bus from Mexico City plunged into a canyon nearly 600 feet deep. The bus driver fell asleep, police said.

Sixteen persons were gravely injured in the accident. The accident occurred about 45 miles east of this state capital, which itself is 340 miles southwest of Mexico City.

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Saharan Aide Drops Spain For Morocco

Madrid-Backed Chief Of Party Is Defector

EL AAIUN, Spanish Sahara, May 19 (Reuters).—The leader of a Saharan political party backed by Spanish authorities defected yesterday to Morocco, which claims this North African territory.

Ghalienna Ould Raschid, a 24-year-old engineer and leader of the party of National Saharan Union, arrived in Casablanca and pledged allegiance to Morocco's King Hassan.

He was reported to have explained his defection by saying that Spanish authorities here had obstructed his party, which the authorities had hoped would enable them to maintain their influence in this phosphate-rich territory.

The National Saharan Union was formed with official Spanish blessing to campaign for the independence of the Sahara, which King Hassan claims is an integral part of Morocco, with no right to separate existence. Mauritania also has made claims on the territory.

Rival Party Emerges

Mr. Ghalienna's defection occurred as a rival underground party, the Polisario Front, emerged as a well-organized movement campaigning for unconditional independence.

The Polisario Front, whose leaders are unknown, has staged several large demonstrations during last week's fast-finding tour by a United Nations mission, which is due to leave tomorrow.

During the mission's visit, Moroccan guerrillas attacked Spanish outposts and convoys in the last 10 days, 6 Spanish soldiers have been killed or wounded, 10 have been captured and 3 are missing.

Spain has been shipping military equipment and supplies to the Spanish Sahara, the Madrid newspaper Ya reported today. It quoted the governor, Gen. Federico Gomez de Salazar, as saying that the military equipment was to replace old material.

"Armed Tension"

"The threat of war is minimal," the governor said. "It is true that a certain armed tension exists at frontier outposts... But it seems unlikely that a Moroccan Army of 20,000 or 25,000 is prepared to invade the Sahara."

Officials here consider the Polisario Front's recent emergence a development which completely changes the outlook for Spanish interests in the territory.

The front's militants have refused to name their leaders for fear of Spanish repression.

But Gen. Gomez de Salazar said yesterday that there was no foundation for the front's fears.

Shortly before Mr. Ghalienna's defection, senior Spanish officials indicated that they were prepared to recognize the front if its leaders came forward.

Pope Welcomes Pentecostals at Jubilee in Rome

VATICAN CITY, May 19 (UPI).

—Pope Paul VI gave his blessing today to Catholic pentecostals as they speak "in tongues" and sought their support for papal authority and church tradition.

In an appearance before 10,000 pentecostals which amounted to the first papal recognition of this movement inside the church, the Pope thanked them for coming to Rome and asking to see him.

"In so doing, you wanted to show your attachment to the church established by Jesus Christ and to what this See of Peter represents for you," the Pope told the pentecostals, whose gathering in a Roman tent city has been one of the highlights of the 1975 Holy Year.

"This care you are taking to place yourselves properly in the church is an authentic sign of the action of the Holy Spirit," the Pope told them at St. Peter's Basilica.

The Catholic charismatic or pentecostal movement originated in the United States and places emphasis on prophecy, speaking in tongues and spiritual healings.

Indian Train Hits Truck, Killing 66 In Wedding Party

NEW DELHI, May 19 (AP).

At least 66 persons were killed and 18 injured today when a train rumbled into a truck filled with guests on their way to a wedding in central Maharashtra State, the government radio reported.

The radio said all the victims were on the truck, which was hit as it crossed the railroad tracks about 40 miles east of Poona.

44 Killed in Mexico

OAXACA, Mexico, May 19 (UPI).—Forty-four passengers were killed early yesterday when a bus from Mexico City plunged into a canyon nearly 600 feet deep. The bus driver fell asleep, police said.

Sixteen persons were gravely injured in the accident. The accident occurred about 45 miles east of this state capital, which itself is 340 miles southwest of Mexico City.

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Mozambique Rebels Speed Purge for Take-Over in June

By Tom Lambert

JOHANNESBURG, May 19.—As June 25—the day for their take-over of Mozambique from Portugal—draws near, the leftist black "liberators" of that country are busier than ever with their ideological housecleaning. Thus, the leaders of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo), recently denounced about 500 of their detained, onetime followers or opponents as "traitors." Following the pattern of China's Communists, whom they greatly admire, Frelimo's chieftains have packed

off two dozen of the "traitors" to farms "to learn from the peasants." Frelimo's leaders are continuing to expel Mozambicans (nine so far this month, seven in April) for such misdeeds as "the inability to integrate themselves in the existing social atmosphere and harming the speeding up of the decolonization process"—that is, balking at Frelimo's Maoist doctrines and plans.

Committees Purged

Recently, according to reliable sources arriving here from Mozambique, Frelimo's leaders have begun purging the "dynamic committees" they formed last year to spread their Marxist gospel among the estimated 9 million blacks and 130,000 Portuguese still there.

The purge—there is no indication that it is bloody—stems from decisions made in February at a Frelimo leaders' conference at Mocuba in Mozambique's Zambezia Province.

Not much is known of what happened at the conference, reportedly chaired by Joaquim Chissano, Premier in Mozambique's present, interim government and currently one of Frelimo's ranking leaders. The others are Samora Machel and Marcelino dos Santos.

But it now is known that Frelimo's leaders decided that "political work has not been established satisfactorily, that reactionary elements have infiltrated the party structure" and that they agreed to purge their "dynamic committees" of those elements.

It has been no secret that Frelimo's leaders were concerned about some of the "dynamic committees"—typical Communist-like propaganda groups. They have been haranguing, lecturing and instructing Mozambicans on everything from Frelimo's Maoism to public manners. They also have been exhorting imperialism, capitalism and colonialism, praising the world's Communist states and systems and keeping an eye on the public.

To guide its purgers—presumably its ideological policemen—Frelimo's leaders laid down a list of 11 kinds of "reactionaries" to be expelled and possibly punished for wrongdoing as committee members.

They include those "compromised with capitalism," members of "puppet organizations," ex-Portuguese secret police agents, black marketers, "those who attack our policies" or engage in economic sabotage, "agents of imperialism" and those advocating "racism, tribalism and regionalism."

Los Angeles Times.

8 Anarchists Held In Tokyo Blasts; One Kills Himself

TOKYO, May 19 (NYT).—Police arrested eight anarchists today on suspicion of bombing an office building here last month. One of the eight poisoned himself and died soon after arrest. A police spokesman said that an investigation was under way into the group's possible link with the series of bombings at seven business establishments since last August.

As he was being questioned by police, Nodoka Saito, 27, swallowed a drug. He was taken to a nearby hospital where he died three hours later.

After the arrests, police raided 18 sites believed to have been used by anarchists, including the apartments and homes of the suspects, and seized what police said were items believed to have been used for making time bombs.

The first bomb explosion occurred at the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries home office here, killing eight persons and injuring more than 100.

Soviet Aide Discounts Report of Ship Sinking

MOSCOW, May 19 (Reuters).—A spokesman for the Soviet Fisheries Ministry said today that his organization had no evidence to confirm a message found in a bottle on the French coast claiming to be from a Soviet vessel sinking in the North Atlantic in February.

The message, dated Feb. 23 and in Russian, was purported to be from the captain of a Soviet vessel known as BMRT 783, who said his ship had a hole in it and all lifeboats had washed away. The Soviet spokesman said today that there was no BMRT 783 in the Soviet fleet and no records of drownings or ships in distress on that day.



A HERSEY BAR, IT AIN'T—A copy of a Roman bas-relief carved in a 600-pound bar of chocolate on display at a culinary salon in Chicago. It was carved by Christopher Inden, a certified master chef and executive chef at a Chicago hotel.

Rate Increasing in Developed Countries

Women Also Asserting New Role in Crime

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI).—Women's roles in crime appear to be expanding almost as spectacularly as have their roles in society in general.

The head of the United Nations Crime Prevention Unit said at a press conference in New York last week that female criminal activity in the advanced countries in almost all categories is rising three to five times as fast as male crime.

Dr. Freda Adler, a professor at Rutgers University and the author of the book "Sisters in Crime," said that men are still the main offenders. But the significance of recent criminal statistics, she said, is in the trends they reflect.

The FBI reported that in 1973 about 15.3 per cent of all persons arrested were women.

Embezzlement, Robbery

In the United States from 1960 to 1972, burglaries committed by women increased by 168 per cent compared with a rise of 63 per cent in burglaries committed by men during the same period. The percentage of other crimes committed by women also rose, especially embezzlement and robbery, both of which went up about 277 per cent. The percentage of crimes committed by men did not rise as much, Dr. Adler said, with the exception of murder, which showed an equal percentage rise for men and women.

Girls under 18 committed 327

per cent more crimes in 1972 than in 1960 while boys 18 and older committed 161 per cent more crimes.

"What I see happening here is the same thing throughout the world," Dr. Adler said. "As females become more and more involved in the economic structure and as they have more opportunity to commit crimes, their crime rate goes up."

"There's a legitimate and an illegitimate hierarchy," Dr. Adler said. "As women have to take higher risks as they move up in the business world, women criminals sort of feel 'Why be second-class criminals?' It's a way of getting up there faster."

International Trend

She cited statistics to indicate what she feels is an international trend. In 1962, women committed 9.8 per cent of all crime in Japan, while in 1972 they committed 13.8 per cent.

In West Germany, the percentage of women involved in all crimes went from 5.4 per cent in 1963 to 17.1 per cent in 1970.

The percentage of women par-

ticipating in crime in Canada doubled from 7 per cent in 1960 to 14 per cent in 1969.

England and Wales were among the few places that did not experience significant increases in women involved in crime, with a rise of only 1 percentage point from 1961 to 1971.

Dr. Adler said the Socialist countries experienced rises in female criminality when they put women into the work force but the percentage of women in crime has since declined.

From 1933 to 1951, the percentage of women convicted of crimes in Poland rose from 16.7 per cent to 25.9 per cent. But by 1973, it had declined to 11.4 per cent.

Dr. Adler explained that Polish women have been "vocationally liberated" without being "psychologically liberated." In Poland, she said, women are still responsible for running the home and rearing the children, while the trend in the West has been toward men and women sharing these responsibilities.

Dr. Adler said that there never before have been such rises in women's criminality. But, she stressed, "Just because there's a darker side to liberation doesn't mean we should stop the equality movement. We should deal with the two things separately. I think, as we get more women in the criminal justice systems and as more men and women work together, they will become less prejudiced and perhaps be able to understand each other better. That's a plus."

21 Try to Flee Prison

LUCASVILLE, Ohio, May 19 (UPI).—Twenty-one inmates at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, where prison guards have been on strike since May 12, attempted a mass escape late last night. One convict was shot and killed, three others were wounded and one remained at large today.

Trial Spurs Debate on New Zealand Secrets

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 19 (NYT).—When William Such was acquitted of a spying charge early this year, the relief in Justice Department circles was palpable.

Justice Department officials believed that Mr. Such had something to answer for under the 1951 Official Secrets Act but they had serious misgivings about bringing charges based upon its provisions, which have been described as alien to Anglo-Saxon justice.

Since the trial, which ended Feb. 22, the Justice Department has been taking a new look at the act and it is certain, according to Marilyn Pivley, minister of justice, that it will be altered. Meanwhile, debate continues on the extent to which New Zealand, a country of 3 million inhabitants, must guard its secrets. A frequent comment heard is: "What do we have to hide?"

'Useful to Any Enemy'

Mr. Such, a 67-year-old former secretary of industries and commerce and chairman of the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council, was charged under a section of the act making it an offense to divulge "prejudicial information directly or indirectly useful to any enemy."

The prosecution case was based on evidence given by agents of the security intelligence service on meetings between Mr. Such and Alexei Razovorov, a Soviet Embassy first secretary, here in Wellington.

The government offered only circumstantial evidence of transfers of information; the act states that communication with a foreign agent shall in itself be evidence that a person has obtained information that could be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

Bomb Kills Two On West Bank

JERUSALEM, May 19 (AP).—A bomb exploded in a residential building near a Palestinian refugee camp in Israeli-occupied Jordan today, killing 2 persons and wounding 3, the Tel Aviv military command announced.

A communiqué said an investigation had been launched of the explosion near the El Arroub refugee camp in the Hebron district of the West Bank.

Sources said hundreds of Arab townspeople had gathered outside the hospital in Hebron claiming that the explosion had been caused by a stray Israeli shell fired during military exercises.

The sources said the dead were a 35-year-old woman and her 18-year-old daughter.

Quand le moment sera venu...

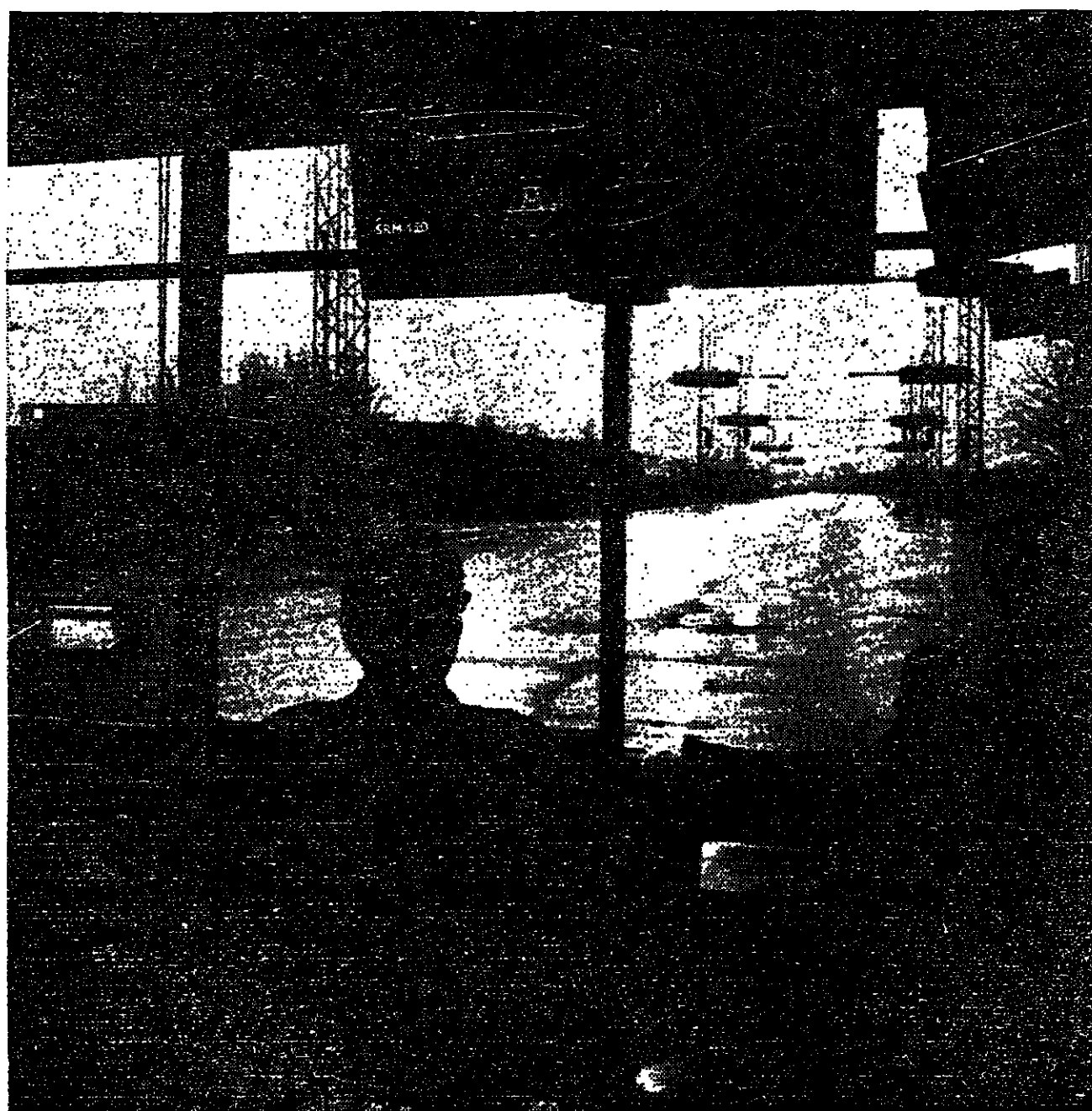
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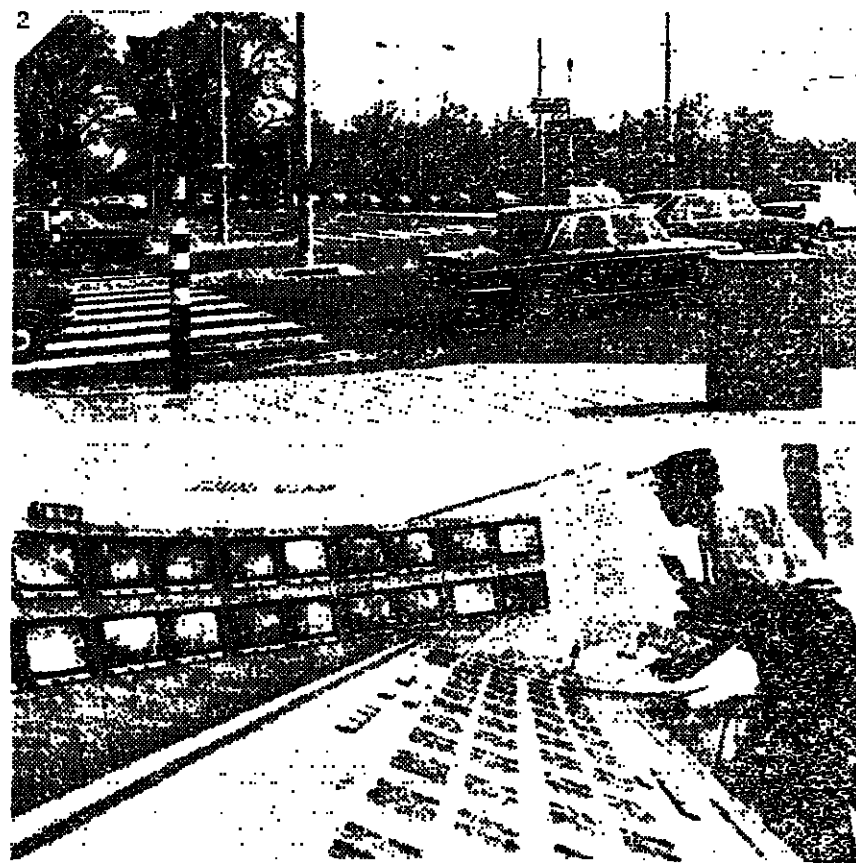
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President Sadat's Mandate

When President Sadat meets President Ford in Salzburg on June 1, he will, to all appearances, be backed by a reasonably solid Arab unity. There are still divisions among the Arab states on a number of subjects of internal concern—divisions which, in the past, have tended to hamper those states militarily and diplomatically. Perhaps those divisions will appear again, when and if the Geneva conference gets down to details. But for the present, Mr. Sadat claims a mandate from his fellows in the Arab community, and there seems little reason to question his statement.

This means that, for all practical purposes, the one-by-one approach to the initial phases of a Middle Eastern settlement which Mr. Kissinger tolled so hard to achieve is no longer possible. But, by the same token, it also implies that the conference itself will be less of a free-for-all than once might have been anticipated; that if an agreement can be reached there it would have a better chance of survival.

But what does the mandate portend for the chances of attaining such an agreement? Will it simply mean a confrontation between Israel (with the support of the United States) against all the rest, with no room for compromise? Sadat is expected to insist on the participation in the conference, sooner or later, of the Palestinians. He is also expected to ask the United States to call for

an Israeli withdrawal from all territories seized in 1967.

That some form of Palestinian presence at Geneva is essential is rather more than probable. And the United States did accede to the UN Security Council resolution following the six-day war which ruled out territorial gains by force. But that resolution also called for sustaining the sovereignty of states within secure and recognized boundaries.

This means acceptance of the state of Israel, as opposed to the Palestinian demand for its abolition and the creation of a new nation, including Israel. It also means, if "secure and recognized boundaries" is more than rhetoric, that the pre-1967 borders are not sacrosanct but subject to negotiation.

Obviously Mr. Sadat and Mr. Ford a couple of weeks hence will have much to discuss.

And Israel will have much to ponder. It will have to make some territorial concessions; it cannot rule out Palestinian representation at Geneva, now that both Egypt and Jordan apparently conceded to the Palestinians the right to speak for their former territories in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. But just what boundaries can be considered reasonably secure, and what kind of Palestine would be an acceptable neighbor are matters that will need careful consideration—as well as close and frank cooperation between Tel Aviv and Washington. There is no need now, and every reason against, cultivating a Masada mentality in Israel.

TWA's Plea for Help

No matter how you look at it, the request by Trans World Airlines for a \$184.1-million subsidy from the federal government in the coming year is bad news. Either TWA really anticipates running heavily in the red in the next few months, or it has chosen this mechanism to force the government to take the plight of the airlines more seriously. If the former is true, TWA will be the first major U.S. domestic airline to reach a crisis state in many years. If the latter is true, it suggests that government has dabbled so long with the airline problem that its failure to act has become a part of the problem.

The Ford administration has indicated that it hopes to produce, within a month or so, a proposal for a major overhaul of government regulation of the airlines. A Senate subcommittee hopes to come up with its own plan by the end of this month. But the interval between the introduction of these proposals and final action by Congress is likely to be long, and the conflict generated by them likely to be great. The administration, for example, appears to be leaning toward much more deregulation than the airlines want, and the lobbying battles are already being drawn.

The central issues in this fight, as we see them, come down to fundamentals. That is to say, they concern government policy on 1) access to airline routes and 2) airline mergers. In addition, the idea that government shall set maximum and minimum fares instead of exact ones will get much attention. All three are interrelated, of course, since the introduction of price competition on air fares will encourage airlines to seek authority to fly profitable routes and may well result in a substantial reorganization of the industry through mergers.

The airlines argue that if it becomes easier for an airline to get permission to fly a

particular route or to stop flying one, the result will be ruinous competition on the profitable routes and a complete abandonment of air service to many small cities. While we are not persuaded this would happen, there is a problem, especially in regard to the small cities. Some of them have been served in the past at a loss—which was made up by the government when the airlines were on federal subsidies, and by profits from other routes after that. The situation is not unlike that of some of the Northeast's branch railroad lines whose elimination has been proposed by the U.S. Railway Association.

As with the branch railroads, it may be that direct subsidies on a route-by-route basis or, alternatively, abandonment of service by major airlines is preferable to the situation that has developed over the decades.

Whatever the various branches of government recommend, we think there are some basic goals to keep in mind. One is that the kind of competition in which the airlines have engaged in recent years—involving sandwiches, free drinks, pretty crew members, and so on—needs to give way to price competition in some form. Another is that it would be better to have a small number of financially strong major airlines with strong feeder lines than a large number of sickly major airlines. A third goal ought to be to provide the necessary service at the lowest possible price—not an overabundance of service at a higher price. Finally, there is a goal for government itself. It should pay more attention to the effect it is having on such a heavily regulated industry as the airlines, especially one that has been in trouble for several years. It should not require a plea for help from a giant corporation such as TWA to force the government to move.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Common Market Gains

At a time of widespread disillusionment with the idealism that underpinned efforts at international cooperation after World War II, two recent developments in the European Economic Community are worth noting:

• China has decided to recognize the Community and send an ambassador to its Brussels headquarters.

• The Common Market has proceeded in the face of Arab protests to sign a comprehensive trade treaty with Israel.

Neither development was surprising; but together they add substance to the celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Common Market. Genuine Western European union is still far off; but these events enhance the Community's image as an outward-looking, free-trading entity, rather than an inward-turning, protectionist customs union.

China has long viewed the Common Mar-

ket as a counterweight for the Soviet Union and the United States; but it will now become the first Communist government except Yugoslavia to recognize the Community as an entity and to negotiate trade agreements with it.

By ignoring Arab warnings of "political consequences" if it concluded the trade pact with Israel, the Community not only gave the Israelis a timely morale boost but significantly extended its Mediterranean free-trade area. This concept can be of great value for both Arabs and Israelis and could help provide a sound economic foundation for a Middle East settlement.

The European Economic Community has not developed as rapidly as its founders had hoped in the quarter-century since its origin, but it is alive and functioning—and moving most of the time in directions that serve not merely its members but the whole international community.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 20, 1900

NEW YORK—The Actors' Fund Society, at a meeting held on Tuesday, decided to establish in New York an actors' home and sanatorium for aged and infirm theatrical people. Mr. A.L. Hayman has placed in the hands of the Herald \$10,000 to be applied to this purpose, contingent upon the actors and managers making an additional contribution of \$50,000. The Herald sent out circulars, and within 24 hours received \$20,000.

Fifty Years Ago

May 20, 1925

LOS ANGELES—The California Supreme Court today ruled that Charlie Chaplin's "balloon pants," his snaky cane and floppy shoes, used in comical conjunction with his other characteristic touches and makeup, are his own peculiar property. The ruling was made in the course of an injunction brought by the famous film comedian to restrain other comedians from using the same attire and makeup in their various skits and sketches.



'Light Ahead.'

Mayaguez: The Morning After

By Anthony Lewis

CHICAGO—The rule laid down by the United States in the Mayaguez affair must go something like this:

When a foreign country seizes an American ship, claiming a violation of its waters, the United States will unilaterally judge that legal claim. If we reject it, we shall demand the ship's release, allow a day or two for its return and then launch a military attack. As one distinguished voice put it in commenting on the Mayaguez: "Once established diplomatic procedures had failed to achieve prompt recovery." President Ford had no alternative but to employ direct military means.

Exactly: no alternatives but immediate force. So the next time Ecuador seizes an American tuna boat for fishing within a claimed 300-mile limit, that we do not recognize, Washington will give Ecuador a day or two and then bomb. And the next time we seize a Russian vessel for fishing within our claimed limit, all who cheered the Mayaguez action will understand and sympathize when the Russians serve an ultimatum on us.

Wise decisions by governments, as by judges, require dealing with particular facts in terms of larger principle, that is, the case at hand must be decided with an eye for the consequences in cases as yet unimagined.

Folly

By that standard the American action against Cambodia last week was folly. It reflected no general principle of law, diplomacy or morality that we would really be prepared to follow in other cases. For all the bluster and righteous talk of principle, it is impossible to imagine the United States behaving that way toward anyone other than a weak, ruined country of little yellow people who have frustrated us.

Respect for facts goes along with respect for principle in wise decisions. Do we know the facts of the Mayaguez affair? Does what we know give us confidence in the wisdom and humanity of our government's actions? Consider just three questions.

1. Was there any ground for Cambodian suspicion of the Mayaguez?

A Cambodian communiqué said that American observation planes had flown over the country daily since the Khmer victory last month. It said that small boats carrying Thai and Cambodian agents with radio equipment and bombs had been caught in Cambodian waters. It said the Mayaguez had entered those waters and was stopped for questioning. Reconnaissance flights and attempts to land spies sound like what the United States has done elsewhere. When the Pentagon papers were published in 1971, we learned that before the Tonkin Gulf incident of 1964 there had been provocative raids against North Vietnam. Are we sure the Cambodians had no reason to be edgy when they saw the Mayaguez? Are we sure the ship was in international waters?

2. How much time was allowed for diplomacy?

At 5:03 a.m. on May 12, Eastern Daylight Time, Washington heard about the seizure of the Mayaguez. At 2 p.m. that day, the White House announced the news and began diplomatic efforts for release of the ship. The Cambodian communiqué said U.S. planes began strafing

and bombing around the ship and islands about five hours after the White House announcement. The delayed U.S. report put the first air attack on Cambodian gunboats at 1 a.m. May 14, or 35 hours after diplomatic moves began. When were the first attacks? In any event we allowed less than a day and a half for a response from the untried and isolated government of a shattered country.

3. What was the purpose of U.S. military action? The official reason was to save American lives and property. But the timing suggests there was more to it than that. At 8:15 p.m. on May 14, Washington learned of a Cambodian broadcast offering to return the Mayaguez. At 9:15 the White House demanded the crew be released and promised to cease military action if it was. At 10:53

the U.S. destroyer Wilson, communicating from the scene, said a small boat was approaching with at least 30 white men aboard. At 10:57, nevertheless, U.S. planes bombed a Cambodian airport miles away. At 11:14 President Ford was told all the crew were safe. At 11:50 U.S. planes bombed an unused oil refinery. That record speaks volumes. The last attacks, at least, could only have been punitive in purpose. They were designed to punish a "little half-assed nation," in Sen. Barry Goldwater's elegant phrase.

Bombing an unused refinery after the ship and crew were recovered: That's really big brave stuff. It was indeed Barry Goldwater's vision of America that prevailed last week: a bully among nations, acting without consultation, without concern for facts or principle.

Impasse Over Panama Canal Zone

By Theodore C. Sorensen

NEW YORK—No gulf separating the Congress and the Organization of American States general assembly, now winding up in Washington, is greater than the 10-mile-wide Panama Canal Zone. That strip through the heart of a poor but proud nation, is under a 1903 treaty still subject forever to U.S. sovereign control.

Last year, Secretary of State Kissinger and the Panamanian Foreign Minister, Juan A. Tack, adopted a statement of principles for a wholly new treaty with a fixed termination date respecting the territorial sovereignty of Panama.

But Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., backed by more than the necessary number of senators, says he will block any such treaty. In that event, the Panamanian chief of government, Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, told me last month without rancor or bluster, it may be impossible to avoid guerrilla warfare.

Resentment

The U.S. side would have a vastly superior military force—as we used to say in Vietnam. But the other side would once again have the banner of nationalism, generations of resentment, a strong and determined leader, and the sympathy of most of the world.

If war closed the Canal the Panamanians would have more to lose than we would—as we used to say about the Arabs' embargoing oil. But the Panamanians need for the absurdly low rentals and other income now received from the Canal, already reduced by the development of minerals and other sources of revenues, is more than offset by their need for a greater sense of national dignity.

Today, by crossing a street in the midst of their own country, Panamanians become strangers in a strange land, subject to foreign laws, foreign policemen and foreign courts in a language they cannot read or speak.

Today, on enormous military installations wholly unrelated to Canal defense, the training of Latin-American counterinsurgency forces—bitterly criticized by many of Panama's friends in the hemisphere—takes place in their very midst without their consent.

The 1903 treaty grants us the sovereign rights associated with colonial rule, "in perpetuity." The treaty, accepted sight unseen under duress and in haste by the infant Panamanian government, reflected Theodore Roosevelt's concern that our country might otherwise never achieve a two-ocean Navy or direct commercial transportation links between our two coasts.

"You and I know very well," Secretary of State John F. Kennedy said in 1961, "how many points are in the treaty by which many patriotic Panamanians would object." They still object, and their patience is nearing its end.

Letters

Mideast and U.S.

Murray Marder of The Washington Post (H.T., May 15) writes: "King Hussein has cited Jordan's lack of air defense as the reason why Jordan participated only symbolically in the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war."

"U.S. officials said an American survey team was sent to Jordan, and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, last February, told King Hussein that the United States intended to supply the air defense system. An official said 'final agreement was reached on details' last week."

Thus, in the next war of the Arabs against Israel, no "lack of air defense" will prevent King Hussein from participating effectively instead of symbolically.

Truly, a significant U.S. step in promoting peace—or war?

JUSTIN HEIDECCKER, Haifa, Israel.

Equal Rights

In reference to Germaine Greer's article "As UN Women's Year of 'Disgrace,'" (H.T., May 14):

Right on Germaine! I only hope to hear 1976 declared "International Men's Year" with equal results. I nominate Germaine Greer as director of planning.

NELL KELLY, Trappes, France.

Peter Lennon

From London:

We talk about the pound sterling as we used to talk about the equally unreliable weather. Last Tuesday the pound hit a storm...

LONDON—No country approach- ing a referendum on an issue which includes, among others, that of national sovereignty could possibly be doing so in a more unpropitious climate or in a state of more disunity than Britain is today. Disharmony, indecision and anguished insecurity are the lot of politician and voter alike as they approach June 5 when they will decide whether to stay in or pull out of the Common Market.

Both sides sound besotted with principles (one element is working patriotically on a Communist score), but the sensation many must be experiencing most strongly is the wind of the wings of the buzzard of inflation. In the past three months prices have been increasing at an annual rate of more than 30 per cent.

This has a tendency to make many persons willing to desert their post if only they could know for certain whether they would be better off in or out of the Common Market. Every- one is offering arguments on this, but none a cogent and finally convincing one.

Meanwhile we talk about the pound sterling as we used to talk about the equally unreliable weather. Last Tuesday the pound hit a storm, on Wednesday it dived, and on Friday we were told it was "swinging Mr. Healey's way." Nothing to rave about, as it turned out; just a tiny boost for trade.

National Crisis

Words become a casualty of such a national crisis. I doubt if anyone would now accept as a solid and reliable partner a chap known to be of "sterling" character. The inference is that he would have to be "shored up," "refloated" or "let drift," and that he had a nasty habit of borrowing.

Decorum in business behavior is also cracking. A survey carried out last week by the Confederation of British Industry showed that a record number of companies are planning layoffs. But, the CBI revealed, a "not infrequent feature" of the forms returned was that they contained "miscellaneous abuse about the current political scene."

It is quite a confusing scene. We find Harold Wilson referring disparagingly to his own Minister for Industry, Tony Benn, as an "Old Testament prophet" and muttering about showing who is boss when the referendum is over. Mr. Wilson is hoping to reach to the torchline of June 5 without having to bring in emergency

anti-inflation measures which would alienate his left wing. There is no doubt that these measures would consist of: Drastic cuts in government spending on food subsidies; on subsidizing council house rents, and a cut-back on buying into the private sector. These would be a frank betrayal of the Labor party's election manifesto.

On the Conservative side there is Sir Keith Joseph, also given to prophecy and to exhortations about "remoralizing national life." A trusted adviser of Margaret Thatcher, when he offered his analysis of the crisis to the shadow cabinet, Sir Keith's findings were dismissed by former Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald Maudling as "bunkum."

Tory Leader

But the most curious behavior is that of the leader of the Conservative party. When she came to power as the first woman leader of the party, Mrs. Thatcher was surrounded by an aura of stardom. The trouble is the star has not yet put on a performance. Her appearance in the House of Commons resembles that of the well-behaved Victorian child she is seen but not heard. Her avoidance of a direct confrontation with the agile-minded and experienced Mr. Wilson has become very marked since last week she once again let the Prime Minister's question-time pass without a word but rose to ask the leader of the House to list the business for the next week. This simple speech earned her a mocking cheer from the Labor benches.

It looked for a moment as if she was not going to tackle Wilson on Thursday's major debate on the economic situation. But after being accused by the Guardian of "dithering" she appears to have changed her mind. Her problems here may well be more than bashfulness. Whatever she says is almost as likely to offend members of her own party as the Labor government.

In this climate the far-fetched notion of a coalition is being floated. Not many Conservatives, including Mrs. Thatcher, would for the moment, envisage such a situation. For many on the Labor side such cooperation would be unthinkable since Conservative demands would include the abandonment of plans to nationalize North Sea oil, the ports, docks, shipbuilding, land and the aircraft industry.

But the ultra-conservative Daily Express came out with a full page scare yesterday replying to the argument that a coalition was only possible in time of war with the assertion "we are at war—at war with inflation." It called on Labor cabinet ministers to have the courage of their patriotism, form a coalition and start cutting public spending on schools and hospitals.

Farce

At this point farce was never far away. In urging the government to do something about other countries, particularly Japan, dumping cheap goods on Britain the paper declared that "we must retaliate and not be 'taken' about it." After all, it offered as a cliché, "the answer is back from Japan." That's a relief; think of the ransom we might have had to pay.

But at this stage the unions are coming in for a bashing from the left. The New Statesman said last week that trade unionism is killing socialism.

The problem is that many of the strikes and the most intransigent pay demands are coming from the public sector. Workers in the private sector realize that the danger of unemployment is too real. When the government has to meet a pay demand from the public sector it is draining resources which could have been used to buy into the private sector and continue its policy of nationalisation and workers' control.

One industrial dispute more than any other brings home vividly the fact that Britain is suffering from inflation. Bank note printers in the Bank of England have been locked out over a dispute. The printers claim that because of inflation the bank is making them print more money.

ARCHITECTURE

The House That Gropius Built

By Ada Louise Huxtable

LINCOLN, MASS. (NYT)—The near-legendary, radical modern house that Walter Gropius built for himself in Lincoln, Mass., in 1957—the revolutionary architectural statement across the United States—is about to be acquired by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. The society has just inaugurated a fund-raising campaign to create a \$500,000 endowment for maintenance and other expenses, preparatory to accepting the property from the Gropius family.

The Gropius House, that clarion call to the future, is an authenticated antiquity. How immensely time turns the swart-garde into history! And how much delicate irony can be obtained from the fact that this house, marked the conscious rejection of history in terms of emulation of past styles (indigenous tradition was the superbly rationalized substance) and the declaration of a new aesthetic and a brave new world. Thirty-eight years later, the revolution has become commonplace, and there is revolution against the revolution. The new aesthetic is the norm, and the brave new world grows old. The landmark takes its place as part of the history that it has spurned, and the movement that remade history becomes history. Always, history wins.

Furnishings

All those made-to-the-Bauhaus furnishings of the 1930s—a rare collection that any first-rate museum would covet jealously—were only 30 years old at the time of Walter Gropius's death a few years ago, and were therefore classified by the Internal Revenue Service, under inheritance tax laws, as "obsolete."

Brightly out of Germany in the 1930s, first to England and then to America when Gropius went to Harvard to head the Graduate School of Design, they have already run the gamut from radical to camp to classics of the minor arts.

The art history books will tell

Miss Little's Trial Set

RALEIGH, N.C., May 19 (AP)—The murder trial of Joan Little, a young black woman charged with the slaying of a white jailer, will begin July 14 here. The trial was moved here from Beaufort County because of pretrial publicity and racial attitudes in the area.

you that Gropius's arrival was the signal for change, both through example and architectural education. The school had been languishing in the Beaux-Arts stereotype with design exercises for regal castles and chateaus de ville while the vanguard of modernism was shattering the intellectual barricades in Europe. Gropius's house, designed with Marcel Breuer, who followed the same escape route from Germany, was an instant landmark when it was completed in 1938. And the generations Gropius taught at Harvard from 1937 to 1962 went out to build and teach in turn, transforming the American landscape to an extraordinary degree—in the image and philosophy of the master. The fact that a revolution was a revolution lost by the very nature of victory compounds both irony and history.

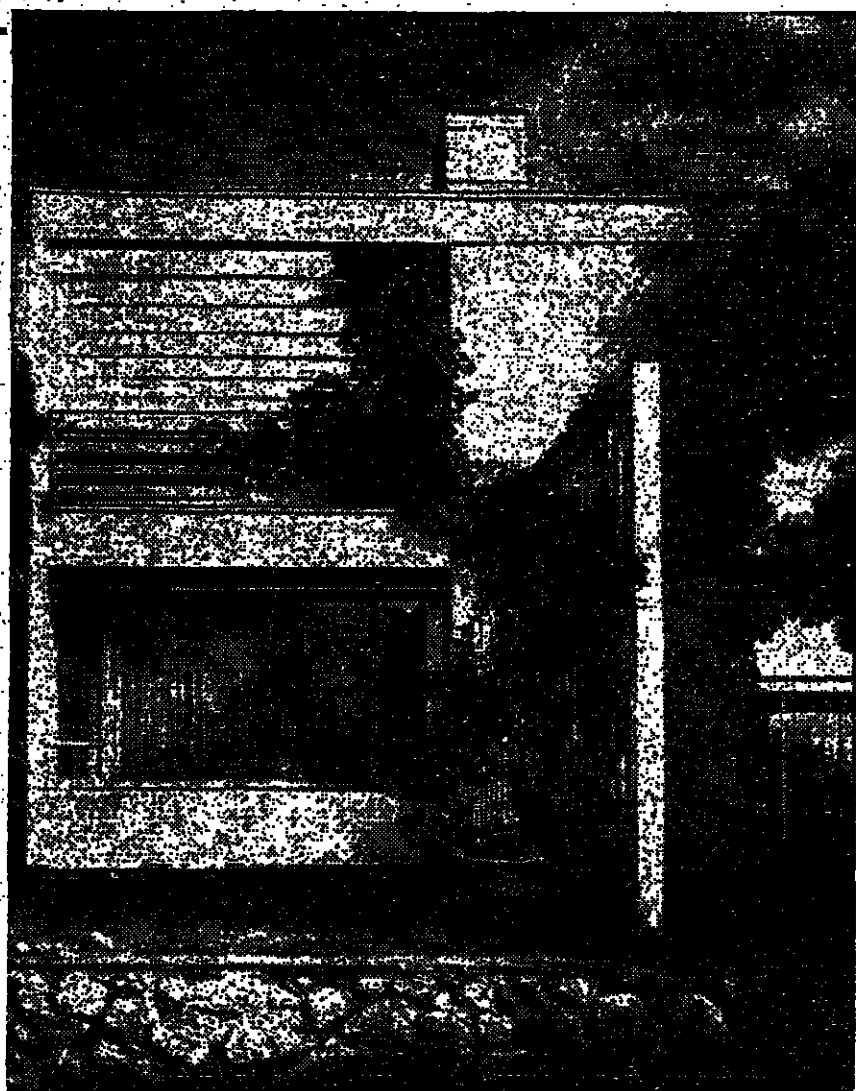
A trip to the Gropius house today is an exercise in nostalgia. The neat, white structure sits on a hill, in a proper New England landscape of fields and woods.

It is hard to remember that the house was built as a daring object lesson in the compatibility of 20th-century technology and art—an ardent polemic as well as a home. To anyone expecting a doctrinaire, Teutonic textbook exposition of functional purity and rationalized doctrine, it can only be a surprise. This is a conventional house now, familiar, lived in, gemified. The scale is intimate, the ambience informal. Plants riot in the light rooms, there is all the impediments of accumulated family living, and birds dart, fly and feed beyond the glass window walls that frame huge tree trunks and distant views.

The famous innovations are all standard practice now; you must look closely to see them: the fireplace stripped of traditional mantel trim and frame that became a modern cliché and embedded anachronism (the argument raged for years about the romantic vestigial hearth versus "honest" mechanical heat); the wall of bracket-held bookshelves; pictures not hung, but placed casually on shelves and surfaces; the lightweight, movable, casual furniture with emphasis on function: rooms that flow into each other; and of course, the glass walls with panel heating and exterior overhangs that both let in and regulate enormous amounts of seasonal light and sun. It is a handbook of the new rules of 20th-century domestic architecture, grown old gracefully.

The famous Bauhaus furni-

A neat, white structure in Lincoln, Mass., and a daring object lesson.



tures of tubular steel, canvas, and wood are comfortably shabby now, and some of the chairs have achieved their original objective of mass production. The tables of curved tubes connected to wood surfaces with carefully visible screws no longer have the consciously handcrafted machine look with which they came out of the Bauhaus workshop. To the minimalist, they would look a little like something put outside of a thrift shop as a come-on bargain. To the knowing, they are a delightful historical curiosity: aesthetic morality (the implied honesty of modern materials and machine manufacture) married to an elitist industrial art.

Is it imaginable to say that the house is charming? The delightful guest bedroom with its toe-toe beds in white, black and red, and the small master bedroom with its glass-walled dressing room, liberated forever from "bedroom suites," were startlingly different in their day, but are extremely comfortable and having now. The downstairs and upstairs porches that united indoor and outdoor living areas

with such novelty seem routine. The use of the horizontal wood siding of traditional New England construction in the inside hall is suitable, not startling. And what was most unconventional at the time—the selection of all hardware and built-in accessories from standard catalogues and frequently from industrial sources—gives a distinct nostalgic flavor, although they were among the most radical of the house's modern features.

Paid Rent

The building was not only not custom-made, in this sense, but it was constructed rapidly, from spring to fall in 1938. The cost, \$18,000, was financed by a Lincoln sponsor, Mrs. James J. Storrow, because the Gropiuses had no funds. They paid rent until they could buy the house from Mrs. Storrow's estate after her death.

There is a strong scent of Art Deco and Industrial Style in such details as door and cabinet handles and lighting fixtures, including a fine torchiere. An angled glass-brick wall, in spite of its pleasant logic as a light conductor

and divider, cannot escape the stamp of camp. The famous outdoor industrial steel spiral stair that was almost a symbol of stark new aesthetic drama against the flat white wall plane is now a pure 1930s touch.

Taken in its entirety, the house is as much a period statement as any Bullfinch treasure. It meets the same standards of style, significance and authenticity. The rationale of its acquisition by the society is incontestable.

The Gropius house is, in a sense, a symbol of a simpler and more innocent time; it was a moment when aesthetic rebellion was seen as a social need and as "the puritanical devotion to truth which characterized everything Gropius did," according to C. Holmes Perkins, a former Harvard colleague. Truth was so much more easily perceived then; right was so clearly distinguishable from wrong. The angels were an identifiable band. If the results, with the hindsight of years, seem more complexly shaded, they are no less remarkable. This is indeed the kind of history that changed the world.

Around the European Galleries

Paris

Zeimert, Galerie Mathias Fels, 138 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to June 3.

Grimly puns spoken in a soft grayish voice make this show a sort of visual equivalent of "Oh, What a Lovely War!" Zeimert uses the clichés of thought, style and iconography and the grim photographic documents of World War I as the raw material of his work devoted to the proposition that things have not fundamentally changed since then, though wartime press-agency has grown subtler. Corpses on the battlefield, a man whose face has been replaced by a patchwork of residual flesh, gum soldiers lost in thought over their tin plates, are some of the subjects one would probably not choose to hang over one's mantelpiece. There is also a quaint little collection of period posters and songs that belong to a tradition most recently dignified by contributions like "Zapping the Cong."

Bengt Lindström, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to June 14.

From Norrland (Sweden) and the company of Leaps comes this hefty man who now lives in the suburbs of Paris and paints, not mindfully out of misery tubes as lesser men may do, but out of a battery of 10-liter tins, with brushes broad as brooms. The result is this array of great canvases, richly smeared with luscious oil and which, despite their size, would seem almost too small for the foray of huge scowling faces, densely red, green or blue, grapping hands and snarling tooth-filled mouths that crowd into them. Expressionism, but without any hint of wormwood, as though the subject were not a pretext, perhaps, but an occasion, to reveal the sheer luminosity of color.

Adé, Galerie Arnaud, 212 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to June 21.

This Japanese artist uses the modular approach, little hard-edge circles piling up like chits, red and white, until they give one the illusion of striped pipes, clustered and writhing. Also sequences of paintings that ring out variations on a given theme.

Canogar, Gers, Dauriac, ARC2, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to June 15.

Spanish artist Rafael Canogar uses an eloquent blend of painting and relief to deal with man's institutionalized inhumanity to man. His most recent work is less narrative but moved by the same spirit. Jochem Gers presents a piece called *Dachau-Projekt*: 30 copies of the same book are pre-

sented on 30 tables under subdued light; (tables and the chairs in front of them were made by Gers). Inside the book are photos taken within the Dachau Museum of apparently insignificant panels and signs intended to convey information or prohibit certain things. The issue seems to be that within the former camp as within the museum "the signs constitute the medium which justifies their existence." It is unfortunately not clear whether this last pronoun refers to the signs or to the camp and museum. A tape is played of a runner breathing and of intermittent typing.

Jacqueline Dauriac handles a sexual theme by using, among other elements, some of the searing photographs Diane Arbus made of transvestites. They are searing, of course, like almost all of Arbus's work, because of the sense of irreparable resignation one reads in the eyes of her subjects. This does not come through in Dauriac's paintings which, on the other hand, are full of meaningful technical subtleties.

Arts Frimkitts/Art d'Aujourd'hui, Galerie John Craven, 4 Avenue de Messine, Paris 8, to June 30.

A handsome collection of works from the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Peru and the South Sea Islands shown together with works by painters such as Krasen, Winner, Heidi Meyer, Lowell Nesbitt, Saint-Crisq, etc.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Dutch & Flemish Old Masters, Brian Koetser Gallery, 33 Duke St., St. James's, London, SW1, to June 21.

The best in this spring compilation of more than 40 masterworks include a fine genre piece, "Christ and Nicodemus," by Hendrick van Steenwyck the Younger (1580-1649), a small panel of "Nymphs and Satyrs" by Cornelius van Haerlem (1583-1658)—once in the collection of the King of Württemberg—a musical "Vanitas" by Jacques de Claeuw (1620-c.1670), a "Holy Family" by Il Sassoferrate (1608-1685) and a rare portrait of a "Tibetan Spaniel" by Simon de Vos (1603-1676).

Fine Old Masters, Leonard Koetser Gallery, 13 Duke St., St. James's, London, SW1, to June 21.

Thirty-two masters are featured in Leonard Koetser's exhibition, including Veronese, represented by a small but brilliant painting of Judith with the head of Holofernes; Canaletto with a view of the Vatican in Venice; Gardner with a still life, a delectable dish of wild strawberries; "Velvet" Brueghel with a land-

scape with travelers; Gonzales Coques with the portrait of a sweetly pretty girl, and Willem Kalf and Cornelis de Heem with sumptuous still lifes.

—NAX WYKES-JOYCE

Arts Agenda

The Independent Ballet of Mexico will give two programs at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris from May 30 to 31. They include four works choreographed by Raul Flores Canelo, the company's codirector, "Tema y Evaciones," "La Espera," "Ciclo" and "Presagio"; three by Graciela Henríquez, "Invenciones," "Mujeres" and "Gymnopédies," as well as Anna Sokolow's "Deserts" to Varese's score. The theater's ballet program will bring two French companies for similar two-week stands—the Ballet Théâtre Contemporain from June 3 to 14 and the Ballets Felix Blaska from June 17 to 28.

An international festival of electro-acoustic music is scheduled in five sessions, daily from May 20 to 24, at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris. Under the general direction of Maurice Fleuret, the five programs will be devoted to composers from the East Coast of the United States (May 20), Italy (May 21), France (May 22), U.S. West Coast (May 23) and Latin America (May 24).

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Greece (air) ..	229.00	114.00	63.00	Oman (air) ..	229.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (sea) ..	229.00	114.00	63.00
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Kuwaitis Shift Strategy To Invest in U.S. Firms

KUWAIT, May 19 (UPI)—Government financial managers of Kuwait's oil wealth view with favor now a big move toward direct investment in U.S. corporations that are seeking capital.

"We are studying dozens of proposals for equity investment from American companies, many of them well-known names, and some of these offers look very good," said Khaled Abou Sand, director of investment at the Ministry of Finance.

"We are much more interested in long-term growth investment in productive enterprises than we are in fixed-interest debt obligations. For this we see the best opportunities in the big American economy and in West Germany. The French are trying hard, but it is narrow, and

Tension Ebbs, Funds Reflow To Euromart

By William F. Low

LONDON, May 19 (UPI)—Reducing the return of confidence in the international financial markets, the London Euromart interbank market—where banks obtain a substantial portion of their lendable funds—is witnessing a "dramatic improvement" in the willingness of major suppliers of funds to satisfy the needs of borrowers.

According to the specialist weekly newsletter International Insider, the multi-tier interest rate structure, which sprang into existence in the last half of 1974, is showing signs of disappearing. This involved certain categories of international banks—notably consortium, Italian and Japanese—being charged premiums of up to 2 percent over the prevailing London interbank offer rate (LIBOR) to secure funds. As a result, many of these banks were forced to cut back their international operations, especially medium-term Euromart lending.

Now, premiums have declined "substantially," although they have not disappeared completely. At the same time, credit lines that either were withdrawn or sharply reduced are being restored.

A spokesman at one bank which suffered in the wake of the Herstatt crisis says, "We now believe that we have recovered our reputation in the interbank market and can fund ourselves easily and not too expensively."

Strong evidence to support the claim that international banks are now more willing to participate in medium-term syndicated Euroloans is shown by the return of countries like Colombia, Mexico, Poland and Spain to the market for sums of \$100 million each or more.

Competition among lenders is intensifying to the point where some bankers fear that the recent upward movement in interest-rate margins will reverse itself. Predicts one European banker: "Before long, I suspect, margins of less than 1 1/2 per cent will become the rule rather than the exception they are at the moment."

Bankers also note the return of Arab borrowers to the medium-term Euromarket. The Algerian state energy concern Sonatrach is borrowing \$100 million for seven years on a spread above the LIBOR rate of 1 3/8 per cent, while Oman reportedly is trying to raise a similar amount for five years on a spread of 1 3/4 per cent.

Small Expansion in April

LONDON, May 19 (AP-DJ)—The net size of the London Euromarket, after interbank redemptions had been subtracted, rose only slightly to \$100 million to around \$125 billion in the four weeks ended April 16, bringing the cumulative increase since mid-December to about \$8.5 billion. In the same four months a year earlier, the market expanded by about \$16.5 billion.

Bankers generally say the slowdown is due to a lower volume of deposits from the oil-producing states and a more cautious lending policy by London-based banks.

Japan Plans to Free Retail Trade to Aliens

TOKYO, May 19 (Reuters)—The Japanese government will fully decentralize direct foreign investments in retail business from next month subject to formal cabinet approval Friday, the Finance Ministry said today.

The Foreign Investment Council, a governmental advisory organ, submitted recommendations to the Finance Ministry that Japan open the retail trade to foreign capital as early as possible, it said.

Liberalization of the retail business will leave only four industries not yet opened to free foreign investments—agriculture, forestry, petroleum, leather and leather goods manufacturing and mining.

Britain, with all its union problems, is in trouble."

Kuwait, a desert country of 900,000 people, has limited domestic investment opportunities outside the petrochemical field for its multibillion-dollar oil income. Foreign investments are regarded as a sort of pension fund for the day when oil resources decline.

Mr. Abou Sand, a Palestinian by birth who has been made a Kuwaiti citizen for his services here for 20 years, is the chief manager of Kuwait's government-owned foreign investments, estimated at \$10 billion. They will probably grow \$4 billion more this year.

He has been the principal negotiator on all large investment deals, such as Kuwait's acquisition last year of 15 per cent ownership of Daimler-Benz, the West German maker of the Mercedes automobile, and the \$200 million purchase of St. Martin's Realty, a leading London real estate developer.

Officials kept informed Mr. Abou Sand said that Kuwait had notified the British and West German authorities in advance of the large purchases in those countries. He said he had assured U.S. Treasury officials that Kuwait had no objection to providing confidential reports of sizable direct investments in U.S. business. "But as businessmen, we feel that confidentiality is important and should be maintained to protect the investor," he said.

In practice, Kuwaiti purchases of share blocks would probably not be in excess of 5 or 7 per cent of any corporation's voting stock, with the stockholder rights exercised through custodian accounts in U.S. banks, he said.

"We have explained to both American officials and our bankers that we are not interested in taking over ownership or interfering with the management of big corporations," Mr. Abou Sand said.

"What we want is to be able to invest the money which we get from selling oil at a return that is better than if we had left the oil in ground to appreciate there against inflation."

U.S. officials appear to want to attract Kuwaiti capital for expansion programs when the U.S. economy revives.

U.K. Wage Rates Up 31.7 Per Cent In Year to April

LONDON, May 19 (AP-DJ)—British wage rates jumped 31.7 per cent in the year to April 30, the Department of Employment reported today.

Compared with end-March, however, the April rise was a more modest 0.12 per cent, or 1.44 per cent on an annual basis.

The department cautioned against reading too much into the month-to-month figures, saying the increase between March 31 and April 30 was small because no major wage settlements took effect last month.

Many analysts consider surging wages to be the Labor government's most intractable political and economic problem and the main cause of Britain's galloping rise in prices.

As reported Friday, Britain's retail price index as of April 15 was up 3.9 per cent from mid-March and up 31.7 per cent from mid-April 1974. The price statistics indicated an acceleration in the pace of inflation in recent months and suggested the annual rate of price increases is in the 30 to 35-per-cent range.

Greece Repeals Tax Privileges of Foreign Firms

ATHENS, May 19 (AP-DJ)—Special corporate and personal tax privileges afforded foreign companies headquartered in Greece but operating outside the country have been repealed by the Greek government.

The move is part of the government's process of reexamining the recently imposed military regime's laws and contracts dealing with foreign business.

Tax laws of 1967 and 1968 had granted all foreign commercial, industrial and shipping companies dealing with commerce outside the country an exemption from import duties on equipment imported into Greece and exemption from both payroll and personal income tax on the income of their employees.

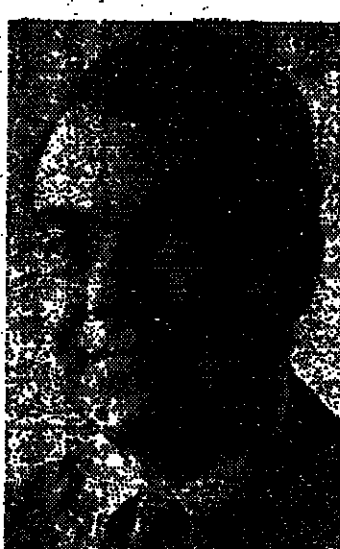
One of the main complaints against the privileges was their alleged abuse by Greek shipowners. Of the 972 companies covered by the laws, 796 are shipping companies and only 176 are commercial or industrial.

Italian Living Costs Up

ROME, May 19 (AP-DJ)—Italy's cost of living index rose 1.4 per cent last month to 168 in the 1970-based index. The gain for the year was 21.2 per cent, the government statistics bureau reported.



George Lukan



Robert Maisonnier

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

RCA records has announced the appointment of George Lukan as managing director. RCA record division, U.K. He succeeds Geoffrey Hamington, who has been named director, talent projects, and will henceforth be spending part of his time in the United States. Australian-born Mr. Lukan was previously with the company in his homeland.

Robert Maisonnier, managing director of Conoco Ltd., has been elected to the additional position of chairman of the board. He succeeds W.E.K. Griswold, who has resigned. The company has also appointed Terence Moore as deputy managing director, marketing and supply. Mr. Moore joined Conoco Europe Ltd. in 1965.

Intermarco-Mivinger in Paris has announced the appointment of William Linton to vice-president, director of marketing. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Linton worked in New York with

Daniel & Charles, Lemmen & Newell, and Young & Rubicam.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has promoted Fabian R. Van Hout to senior vice president. He will move to the bank's New York head office from his post in Paris as general manager. He will be succeeded by Jean-Louis Masquelier, who joined Morgan Guaranty in New York in 1964.

Pierre Radecanachi has been elected a vice-president of Boas, Allen & Hamilton. He is based in the firm's Paris office, and prior to joining the company he was head of the planning department of the French Ministry of Scientific Research.

General Electric Co. has appointed John Hodgman as marketing manager battery operations in Europe. He will be based in the new central office, Europe, in Rüsselsheim, near Frankfurt. Mr. Hodgman has been with General Electric since 1958.

Surpluses Start to Reappear In Farm Products of EEC

By Robert Prinsky

BRUSSELS, May 19 (AP-DJ)—Surpluses are starting to appear again in Common Market agriculture.

For more than a year, the chief preoccupation of EEC farm officials was ensuring that scant supplies of grain and other commodities were not sucked out of the EEC by world prices higher than those within the bloc. The EEC even had to import sugar for the first time to cover a deficit.

Now the farm policy gears are changing. Subsidies are being granted for stockpiling wheat. Sugar import needs are drastically reduced, perhaps even ended. And surpluses are appearing in such diverse products as wine, eggs and fish.

This policy change worries some planners, for it could herald a costly rise in the EEC's budget for its common agricultural policy at a time when member nations are scrutinizing their spending with extreme care.

Fears a "Real Mess" "Throughout 1974 it was possible to spend money on things like beef and sugar because we were saving so much on cereals," says one official here. But if world grain prices fall much further causing substantial support payments, "we could be in a real mess" financially, he adds.

The EEC's farm policy was designed to protect relatively inefficient producers from lower-priced foreign competition by fixing high prices for most products and supporting them with centrally funded stockpiling, taxes on imports and subsidies on exports.

In mid-1973 though, inflation, poor crops and Soviet grain purchases pushed world prices above even the EEC's high support levels. Taxes on exports replaced the previous subsidies and the agricultural policy suddenly became a price-stabilization force in an inflationary world.

Early this year, the situation was reversed in the key grain sector. World prices fell below EEC levels and export subsidies were resumed. After the cost of supporting EEC agriculture peaked its first decline last year, to an estimated \$4.4 billion from \$4.9 billion in 1973, the EEC commission has forecast the cost will rebound to more than \$5 billion this year.

The 1975 figure was set early this year, when the commission was not expecting any major changes in the world agricultural situation. Now, though, one well-placed official predicts that "there will be some difficulty keeping within the budget limits."

Officials caution that firm predictions always are hazardous this early in a growing season. Spring planting weather has been wet throughout much of Europe, where the ground had not really dried out from last autumn's heavy rains that damaged a number of crops, notably sugar beets. In late April, though, the Continent had some of its best weather in months.

The cost of the EEC's agricultural policy, always a contentious issue, has drawn considerable criticism of late. West Germany, with

strict budget controls at home, has grumbled over the amount it spends on a policy that gives it comparatively little benefit. Josef Erli, German agriculture minister, recently complained that his colleagues were cheerfully asking his country to contribute the largest part of \$60 million to distill surplus French wine into alcohol, when the West German parliament would not grant him additional funds for his own domestic farm programs. Mr. Erli was outraged, and the funds were authorized.

Britain, which also pays more into the farm fund than it receives, has a similar interest in keeping overall costs down. But in contrast to the situation in 1973 when Britain was considering whether to join the EEC, the price of food is not a major issue in the current debate over whether to remain a member.

World prices have risen faster than those in the EEC lately and British food prices—which will not be aligned fully with those in the rest of the EEC until 1977—rose faster than those in the community's original member nations. Indeed, pro-market forces now are seeking on the stabilizing influence of the EEC's farm policy as a plus for staying in the community.

Britain itself is likely to become a contributing factor to EEC farm surpluses in future years, officials say. Partly to lighten the heavy load of food imports on the trade deficit, the British government recently announced plans to encourage a 2.5-per-cent annual rise in farm output for the rest of the decade. To the extent that Britain needs less Continental produce, there will be more French, German and other produce available for the rest of the EEC, these officials explain.

N.Y. Receives \$87.5 Million In U.S. Aid

Funds to Be Used By Transit System

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP-DJ)—New York City, whose bid for \$1 billion in emergency federal aid was rejected last week, received a consolation prize of \$87.5 million today to help pay the transit system's operating deficit.

The operating funds were made available when the Department of Transportation's Urban Mass Transportation Administration approved \$156.1 million in capital-improvement grants for the New York City Transit Authority.

That brought to \$175 million the federal transportation grants New York has received in the fiscal year that ends June 30.

Under a new federal law, half of the total capital grants in any one year can be borrowed for operating expenses provided the funds are replenished from state or local sources by the end of the following fiscal year. Permission to use the money for operating expenses was formally granted today.

Meanwhile, in New York, city officials over the weekend cancelled an auction of \$200 million of notes that had been set for today because it seemed likely no bids would be received.

Late today, the city comptroller's office said the talks with banks aimed at finding a formula for selling the short-term notes have been broken off.

Proceeds from the note sale are needed to refund \$200 million of notes expiring May 30 and to help meet an employee payroll this month.

State Senator Roy Goodman said yesterday that Treasury Secretary William Simon has said he would "look very favorably" on providing an advance of up to \$200 million to help the city solve its cash-flow problem. The funds, likely representing advances of revenue sharing or Medicaid payments, the senator said, would be considered only after the city "balances its budget."

Falling Interest Rates Buoy Stocks

NEW YORK, May 19 (UPI)—Stock prices closed little changed today after being off sharply in early trading. Brokers said the recovery was assisted by falling U.S. interest rates.

The Dow Jones Industrial average gained 0.08 to 87.69. It was off almost 10 points in early trading after a decline of 21.12 points in the two previous sessions.

Volume totaled 17.87 million shares compared with 16.63 million shares Friday.

A quarter-point cut in the prime rate of commercial banks to 7 1/4 per cent, initiated by a few banks Friday, spread among major banks today. The cut follows a quarter-point reduction in the discount rate to 6 per cent announced last week by the Federal Reserve Board.

Short-term money market rates fell steeply today following an

apparent new lowering of the Fed's target area on the key federal funds rate. Specialists said the target appeared to have been lowered to the range of 4 5/8

U.S. Expected To Report Big Drop in GNP

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP-DJ)—The government is expected to report tomorrow that the economy took a steeper nosedive in the first quarter than initial calculations showed.

The Commerce Department's revision, it is understood, will show that total U.S. economic output, adjusted for price increases, plunged at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 11.5 per cent in the January-March period. A month ago the department had estimated the decline at 10.4 per cent.

Even at that rate, the first-quarter drop in the "real" gross national product was the steepest in 29 years and reflected the depth of the current recession.

Du Pont Cuts Dividend

WILMINGTON, Del., May 19 (Reuters)—Du Pont directors today cut the interim second-quarter dividend to \$1 a share from the \$1.50 paid in the first quarter. Chairman Irving Shapiro said the cut was "a prudent step to give recognition to the current low level of company earnings."

The dividend is payable June 12 to shareholders of record May 28.

Company Reports

Campbell Soup			
Third Quarter April 27	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	379.11	394.82	
Profits (millions)	24.57	20.93	
Per Share	0.74	0.63	
Six Months			
Revenue (millions)	1,176.1	1,127.4	
Profits (millions)	69.48	64.24	
Per Share	2.08	1.93	
Genesco			
Third Quarter April 26	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	253.65	292.42	
Profits (millions)	-3.46*	3.14	
Per Share	—	0.17	
Six Months			
Revenue (millions)	887.21	916.57	
Profits (millions)	0.14	17.65	
Per Share	A	1.18	
A—No share earnings at preferred dividend requirements exceeded net income.			

Commonwealth Oil			
Quarter to March 31	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	187.86	286.45	
Profits (millions)	—0.47	15.64	
Per Share	—1.04	1.04	
* Loss			
International Harvester			
Quarter to April 30	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	1,445.1	1,253.4	
Profits (millions)	54.31	39.44	
Per Share	1.93	1.42	
Six Months			
Revenue (millions)	2,565.1	2,249.7	
Profits (millions)	119.54	64.11	
Per Share	4.28	2.31	
Sears, Roebuck			
First Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue (millions)	2,836.6	2,893.9	
Profits (millions)	50.59	123.99	
Per Share	0.32	0.83	

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Algemene Bank Bids for U.K. Bank

Algemene Bank Nederland is bidding for Northern Commercial Trust Ltd., a troubled U.K. banking and property group currently receiving outside support under the auspices of the Bank of England. Under the takeover proposal, the Dutch bank is offering to buy all the outstanding shares of Northern Commercial Trust at 15 pence each. Authority for the bid has been agreed to tender 25.9 per cent of Northern Commercial's shares if the offer becomes unconditional. Authority investments will receive £700,000 in payment and will take over and operate the London banking branches of Northern Commercial Trust. A. A. gemene's offer is conditional upon 90 per cent of the 16.5 million shares being tendered by June 9.

U.S. Approves Lockheed Plan

The U.S. government has approved Lockheed Aircraft's plan to stretch out its private bank debt for another two years. Although the agreement is with private banks, the government has been guaranteeing a stable part of Lockheed debt and approved was necessary before the extension plan could take effect. Under a controversial 1971 agreement, the government has been guaranteeing Lockheed's 34 lending banks repayment of up to \$250 million, which is in addition to \$400 million in nonguaranteed debt from those banks. Lockheed currently owes \$195 million on the guaranteed portion of its loans, down from \$245 million owned in the 1974 fourth quarter. The agreement permits Lockheed to extend the government's guarantee on the \$250 million possible total to Dec. 31, 1977, from Dec. 31, 1974.

Spanish Cost of Living

MADRID, May 19 (Reuters)—The Spanish cost of living index rose 1.7 per cent in April compared with an increase of 0.56 per cent in March and 2.3 per cent in April 1974, the government said today. For the year to April the index rose 17.29 per cent. In the first four months of the current year, the cost of living rose 4.79 per cent.

lion owned in the 1974 fourth quarter. The agreement permits Lockheed to extend the government's guarantee on the \$250 million possible total to Dec. 31, 1977, from Dec. 31, 1974.

Tesoro Offer Overvalued

Tesoro Petroleum says its \$63.25-million tender offer for 5.5 million shares—or about 38 per cent—of Commonwealth Oil Refining common stock was overvalued with about 11.9 million shares tendered. Tesoro intends to purchase 5.5 million shares plus any additional shares required to eliminate fractional shares and make other adjustments. It was offering \$11.50 a share for the Puerto Rican-based firm. Based on the preliminary figure of 11.9 million tendered shares, Tesoro will purchase on a pro rata basis about 46 per cent of the shares tendered.

A & P Dividend Outlook Bleak

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., which reported a \$157-million loss in fiscal 1974 compared with a \$12-million profit in 1973, says it "will not be able to restore payment of a dividend this year and perhaps not next year." Last December, A&P's directors omitted the payment of the 15-cents-a-share dividend on the common stock. In its annual report to shareholders, A&P notes that the decision to close 1,250 unprofitable outlets resulted in a \$200-million pre-tax charge against fiscal 1974 earnings.

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High.	Low.	Div in \$		P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Chge		High.	Low.	Div in \$	
78%	30%	UtahIntl	1	21	176	67	85	54	67	+ 1/2	75%	10%	WhelFry	.25

—1975—		Stocks and				Sis.		Net		—1975—		Stocks and		
High.	Low.	Div in \$		P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Chge		High.	Low.	Div in \$	
78%	30%	UtahIntl	1	21	176	67	85	54	67	+ 1/2	75%	10%	WhelFry	.25

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Financial markets in every European country except Italy and Britain were closed Monday for the Christmas holidays. Markets in Canada were closed in celebration of Victoria Day.

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DJIA		133	345	540
855.72	offer	843	370	570
228.36	bid	228	325	515
TKDJ	offer	440	440	450
622.47	offer	450	470	470
Pratt. Gas	bid	131	130	128
123.35	bid	128	133	133
86.25	offer	86	86	86
91.50	offer	92	95	100

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By Will Weir

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69						70					71		
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ALGENTE.....	19	64	Overcast	MADEIR.....	19	66	Bain
AMSTERDAM.....	19	64	Overcast	MILAN.....	19	66	Bain
ANTARA.....	19	64	Overcast	MONTREAL.....	14	61	Cloudy
BARCELONA.....	19	64	Overcast	MOSCOW.....	19	62	Fair
BELGRADE.....	19	64	Overcast	MUNICH.....	19	64	Fair
BELMONT.....	19	64	Overcast	NEW YORK.....	27	81	Fair
BOMBAY.....	19	64	Overcast	OSLO.....	19	64	Fair
BUDAPEST.....	19	64	Overcast	PARIS.....	19	66	Fair
CALCUTTA.....	19	64	Overcast	ROME.....	25	77	Fair
CASABLANCA.....	19	64	Overcast	SEATTLE.....	19	64	Fair
COPENHAGEN.....	19	64	Overcast	STOCKHOLM.....	19	66	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL.....	19	64	Overcast	TEHRAN.....	35	77	Storm
DUBLIN.....	19	64	Overcast	TEL AVIV.....	19	64	Fair
DUNDEE.....	19	64	Overcast	TOKYO.....	19	64	Fair
FLORENCE.....	19	64	Overcast	VENICE.....	19	64	Fair
FRANKFURT.....	19	64	Overcast	VIENNA.....	19	64	Fair
GENEVA.....	19	64	Overcast	WARSAW.....	19	64	Fair
HAMBURG.....	19	64	Overcast	WASHINGTON.....	34	78	Fair
HELSINKI.....	19	64	Overcast	YOKOHAMA.....	19	64	Fair
ISTANBUL.....	19	64	Overcast				
JAKARTA.....	19	64	Overcast				
LISBON.....	19	64	Overcast				
LONDON.....	19	64	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES.....	19	64	Overcast				

Other temperatures and weather conditions are not available for this edition because the French meteorological service that supplies the information

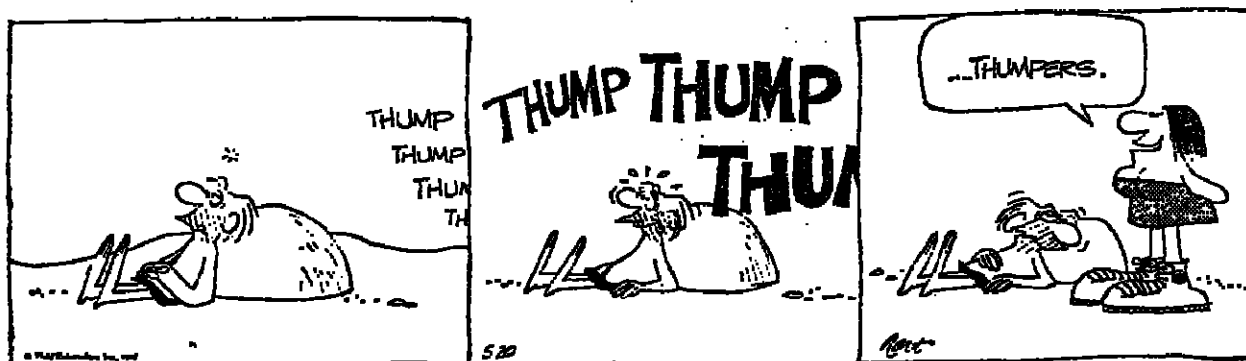
(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, other at 1200 GMT.)

May 10, 1975

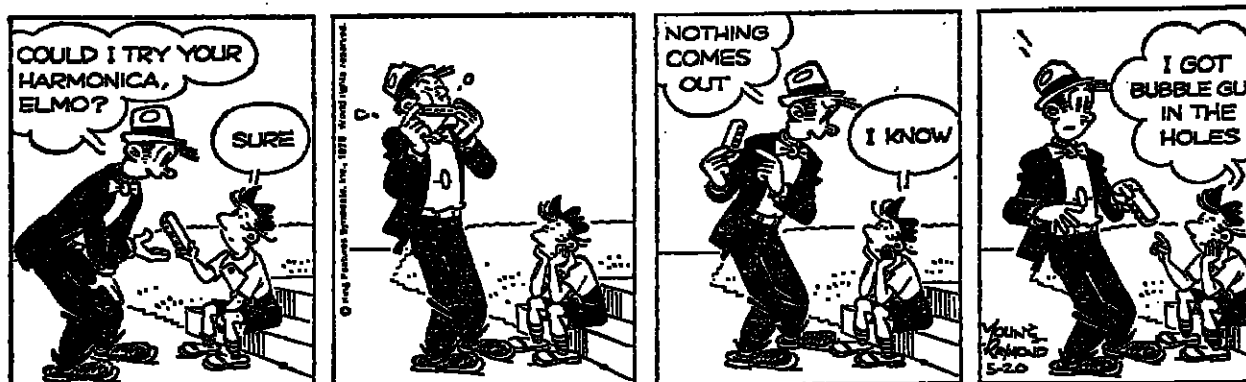
PEANUTS



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**BEE TLE
B A I L E Y
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of
I D



ANDY CAPP



**REX
MORGAN
M.D.**



**RIP
KIRBY**



DENNIS THE MENACE



'Awww, Mom...it's **SPRING!** I DON'T NEED WALKIN' SHOES...I NEED **RUNNIN'** SHOES!'

THE MEDITERRANEAN

*By Fernand Braudel. Translated from French by Sig-
Reynolds. Harper and Row. Vol. I. 642 pp. Illustrated. \$17.50.
Vol. II. 733 pp. Illustrated. \$17.50.*

Reviewed by Richard Mowery Andrews

WITH the translation of the second volume of Bernard Braudel's prodigiously innovative study of Mediterranean civilizations in the 16th century, English-speaking people can now read in its entirety what is probably the most significant historical work to appear since World War II. First published in French in 1949, the book, in 1966, "The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II" has generated international admiration and de-

Braudel revisits all customary notions of early modern history by demonstrating that the confrontation between Latin Christendom and Ottoman Islam, which culminated in the capture of Lepanto in 1571, was the decisive political and cultural reality of the era, the one conditioning all others—including the more popularly perceived phenomenon of the "Age of Discovery" and "Columbian" formation.

Numerous critics have accused Braudel of "de-humanizing" history, of replacing human protagonists with geography, time and quantities.

He does indeed place physical and biological structures in the foreground of his historical analysis. Viewed within the context of the past two centuries of Western historiography, during which nature has been represented as mere space to be conquered or as pliable matter to be shaped by human desires, this is a revolutionary intellectual development. But the over-emphasis on perception that—contrary to 19th-century expectations, not to say those of Marx and Saint-Simon—industrial civilization has not transcended the ancient dialectic of man and nature; instead, industrialism has expanded that dialectic and raised it to the pitch of a world war, now understood as the "ecological crisis," the "population explosion" and the "revenge of biology."

First, Brandel has abandoned the traditional approach of modern historiography, which treats society, economy and polity as self-contained phenomena. He has concentrated on the limitations imposed by nature itself upon man and his fragile creations, the iron-constraints of geography, climate, population and natural resources.

Second, in one of the work's most cunning and provocative revealed perspectives, Brandel has largely ignored the Mediterranean civilisations of the 16th century from the ethnocentric distortions of most previous historians. He approaches the Christian Mediterranean through the perceptions of its Ottoman, Berber and Moorish adversaries and accomplices. These despised peoples are finally becoming audible for the first time in European historiography of this period, the Sahara

a rampart against the powerful Islamic assault on West since the eighth century. The fundamental elements of Brandel's post-voluntarist, post-imperial vision also lie in the work of the major historians of his generation, such as among French social anthropologists. All of them perceive modern Western civilization no longer to be understood through analysis of its origins and its subsequent relations with other civilisations has become inseparable within an evolutionary scheme of reference, those inherited the triumphant certainties of 18th and 19th centuries.

"The Mediterranean" is the great contemporary features of humanist images. By gathering the previously dispersed natural and social sciences for the study of relations between man and

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SAD	LEGAL	HAWN
PLIP	INDONE	QBOE
ABOU	FUDGE	LEON
RANBLER	WADDLE	

LORE JAMS
PIANICS CURTAILS
ONICE POND BREY
REED PLOTS REMO
STEE PRATA PINOW
STEE PENS GREENE
TENTIST GOOD
TYRENTS RUFFIAN
BILLY BAC

REYD NAUTA UNTO.
ANNE CHILD RENT
PEER EAGLE ZOD

*This review is abridged
in The New York Times.*

-By Alan True

The diagrammed deal produced a multiplicity of bidding and playing problems. If West played in a high spade contract, he could be held to seven tricks by a diamond lead, since the defenders could take three trump tricks, two diamond tricks and a club trick. If East played a low spade lead, an eighth trick is available and a ninth materialises if North fails to shift to a diamond when he wins the spade king.

West opened three spades, as shown, and when this was passed around to South, he tried three hearts or diamonds to make nine tricks and the doubled!

around to South, he tried three no-trump. North passed somewhat hesitantly, and East doubled, less from any certainty of beating the contract than from

One hope that North would now retreat to a suit. However, this ended the auction, and the declarer played skillfully to earn a top score.

The opening spade lead was

WEST (1)	EAST
♠ 7 10 9 8 6 5 3 2	♠ —
♥ —	♥ K 8 2
♦ 10 4	♦ K 6
♣ K 5 2	♣ A Q

won with dummy's king, and South needed to collect six tricks from the red suits without surrendering the lead. He began with the heart jack and carefully unblocked his mind. When he

SOUTH
 ♠AQ74
 ♥AQ94
 ♦AJ98
 ♣6

continued the suit, he was able to hold the lead in dummy.

Another heart finesse would have produced eight tricks, but not nine, so it was time to try diamonds. To make three fast tricks in the suit, it was necessary to play:

North	South	West	North	East	South
		3 ♠	Pass	Pass	3
		Pass	Pass	Dbl.	2
		Pass	Pass		

West led the spade jack.

حَكَرًا عَنِ الرُّسُلِ

Hurler Finally at Home As Pirates Top Dodgers

LOS ANGELES, May 19 (UPI). — Ken Brett had his way, he'd never pitch at Dodger Stadium. The reason is simple: He doesn't like appearing in his back yard. Brett grew up and learned how to play baseball near here, in El Segundo. When he comes to Dodger Stadium, his friends and relatives flock to the ballpark.

"It's very distracting," he said. "But I'm the only Dodger who is distracting to the Los Angeles Dodgers yesterday—on the mound and at the plate. He pitched a two-hitter and collected three hits, including two doubles, in a 7-2 Pittsburgh Pirates victory.

"The Dodgers have always given me trouble," he said. "It was nice to reverse the trend."

Beaten 7-0 at Pittsburgh by the Dodgers and Don Sutton last Sunday, Brett held the Dodgers to a first-inning single and a ninth-inning homer, both by Davey Lopes.

Ex-Chicago Cub Burt Hooton

Orantes Victor In Three Hours

BOURNEMOUTH, England, May 19 (Reuters). — Manuel Orantes of Spain won the British hardcourt men's singles championship here today in a three-hour duel with Patrick Proisy of France.

Orantes, seeded No. 2, finally put the unseeded Frenchman, 13-4, 6-2, 7-5.

It was a match played mainly from the back of the court as left-hander Orantes found it difficult to put his shots away from Proisy. Throughout the match, the Spaniard carefully nursed his racket, which was threatening to break. It eventually gave out at 4-4 in the final set.

With his spare racket, Orantes went on to break Proisy for a 5-5 lead, then earned three match points. But all three disappeared, and he had to give a fourth before he settled the match and won first prize of \$7,200.

Afterwards Orantes explained his concern for his racket: "I like his racket and don't like to change. I have played the whole week with the same strings."

No Losers

LAS VEGAS, May 19 (AP). — American Rosemary Tanner defeated Australian Ross Case, 5-7, 7-5, 7-6, yesterday but the sponsors of the tournament decided there was no loser.

Tanner fought off two match points against Case to win the \$30,000 prize. Afterwards, the hotel sponsoring the match paid Case's winnings from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

"Management felt that neither player really lost so both players should receive top prize money," said William Weinberger, president of the hotel.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	21	17	.556	—
Philadelphia	21	17	.556	—
Pittsburgh	17	19	.472	2 1/2
San Diego	15	19	.438	4 1/2
St. Louis	13	21	.389	6 1/2
Montreal	13	17	.433	6 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	24	14	.632	—
San Francisco	17	19	.472	6 1/2
San Diego	15	19	.438	8 1/2
Atlanta	13	21	.389	10 1/2
Boston	13	21	.389	10 1/2

Sunday's Results

Brooklyn 12, New York 7
Chicago 9, San Diego 2
Cincinnati 4, Montreal 1
Philadelphia 4, Atlanta 1
Pittsburgh 7, Los Angeles 1
San Francisco 2, St. Louis 0

Monday's Games

San Francisco 4, Pittsburgh 4
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 4
St. Louis 4, San Diego 4
Chicago 4, Los Angeles 4

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore	19	15	.559	—
Boston	15	19	.438	4 1/2
Philadelphia	15	19	.438	4 1/2
Cleveland	13	19	.406	6 1/2
New York	13	19	.406	6 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	21	13	.618	—
San Francisco	20	15	.571	1 1/2
San Diego	17	19	.472	4 1/2
Seattle	16	19	.452	5 1/2
Oakland	13	19	.406	8 1/2

Sunday's Results

Boston 4, Kansas City 2
New York 4, Oakland 1
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 7, Chicago 1
Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

Monday's Games

Oakland 4, Boston 4
Cincinnati 4, Cleveland 4
Detroit 4, Minnesota 4
Milwaukee 4, Texas 4

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Los Angeles 4, Kansas City 2
New York 4, Oakland 1
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 7, Chicago 1
Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles 4, Kansas City 2
New York 4, Oakland 1
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 7, Chicago 1
Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Los Angeles 4, Kansas City 2
New York 4, Oakland 1
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 7, Chicago 1
Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

was tagged for five runs and eight hits in 3 1/3 innings, taking his fourth loss against one victory. The Pirates finished with 13 hits, five of them doubles. It was the Dodgers' third loss in four games, losing two out of three to Pittsburgh.

Brett hit 310 last season and the three hits yesterday gave him 80 in 287 at bats for his big league career.

"Actually, my bat was working best," he said. "I've been taking a lot of up lately from the other pitchers on our club because I've been in a slump (he was 2-for-11 before yesterday). They won't have much to say to me now."

Monday

Giants Top Pirates

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 (UPI). — Mike Caldwell hurled his first victory since last September and pitched a three-run double today to give the San Francisco Giants a 6-4 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Caldwell, 1-5, gave the Pirates eight hits and was touched for a two-run double and solo homer by Dave Parker. A year ago at this time Caldwell was 7-1 before sustaining an elbow injury that required offseason surgery. He finished the year at 14-5.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Player	W	L	Pct
Tom Seaver	14	4	.778
Steve Carlton	13	5	.722
Nolan Ryan	12	6	.667
Tom Seaver	14	4	.778
Steve Carlton	13	5	.722
Nolan Ryan	12	6	.667

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Player	W	L	Pct
Tom Seaver	14	4	.778
Steve Carlton	13	5	.722
Nolan Ryan	12	6	.667
Tom Seaver	14	4	.778
Steve Carlton	13	5	.722
Nolan Ryan	12	6	.667

Baseball

Los Angeles 4, Kansas City 2
New York 4, Oakland 1
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 7, Chicago 1
Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

Baseball

Los Angeles 4, Kansas City 2
New York 4, Oakland 1
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 7, Chicago 1
Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

Baseball

Los Angeles 4, Kansas City 2
New York 4, Oakland 1
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 7, Chicago 1
Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

Baseball

Los Angeles 4, Kansas City 2
New York 4, Oakland 1
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 7, Chicago 1
Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

Baseball

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Texas 7, Detroit 0

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Texas 7, Detroit 0

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Texas 7, Detroit 0

Baseball

Los Angeles 4, Kansas City 2
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Cleveland 7, Chicago 1
Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

Baseball

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Texas 7, Detroit 0

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Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

Baseball

Los Angeles 4, Kansas City 2
New York 4, Oakland 1
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1
Cleveland 7, Chicago 1
Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

Baseball

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Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

Baseball

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Baseball

Los Angeles 4, Kansas City 2
New York 4, Oakland 1
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Cleveland 7, Chicago 1
Minnesota 6, Milwaukee 0
Texas 7, Detroit 0

Ali's Unblemished Face Is the Mark of a Champion

By Dave Anderson

LAS VEGAS, May 19 (UPI). — The face known throughout the world had a small purple blemish under the left eye. Muhammad Ali had a souvenir Saturday from his 11th-round knockout of Ron Lyle, and in his vanity he was embarrassed.

In his dressing room Friday night, the world heavyweight champion kept peeking into the mirror as he touched his swollen skin. The complexion of his face is miraculous for a boxer. It's as smooth as cocoa butter and he cherishes it. He likes to say, "I'm so pretty," and indeed he is. He also is a gladiator. Perhaps some day that face suddenly will testify to the punches it has absorbed, as if he were Dorian Gray in white trunkies. But because he is marked so seldom, the small purple blemish is a reminder of Muhammad Ali's glory.

"It's still a little swollen today," he was saying. "It's the first time I've been marked like this. And my nose is a little crooked too. He can hit."

Above his left eye is a small scar where Bob Foster, then the light-heavyweight champion, opened the cocoa butter skin in St. Louis, Nev., nearly three years ago. Under the skin, Ali's jaw remembers how it was swollen after Joe Frazier had pounded it with left hooks during their 1971 classic. But other than that, Ali has been virtually unmarked in two decades as a boxer in the amateurs, the Olympics and in 49 professional bouts. In his corner before the 11th round Friday night, he was aware that the swelling under his left eye might split.

"Will this keep swelling?" he asked.

"It might," said Dr. Ferdie Pacheco, the Miami physician who is always in his corner. "I'll watch it."

"I guess I'd better finish him then."

All quickly finished him in 68 seconds. The credentials of Ron Lyle as a challenger had been minimized by critics as Chuck Wepner's had been two months ago. But after 10 rounds, Lyle was leading on the scorecards of two judges and he was even on the other judge's ballot. Ali had been in command of the tempo throughout but judges don't always take tempo into

consideration. There is an old credo in boxing that if you want to see a great fighter at his best, see him when he's getting beaten. Ali wasn't being beaten by much, but he was behind. And then he threw one of the most destructive right hands of his career.

"He's thrown a few other good ones," says Angel, Dundee, his trainer. "He put down Cleveland Williams with one, and Alex Miteff and Zora Foley, and the one that knocked out Sonny Liston in the first round."

Ali's right hand to Lyle's jaw also minimized the embarrassment of the small purple blemish. Soon it will disappear. Soon the champion will begin preparing for his 30 defense against Joe Bugner of England, the European titleholder, in Kuala Lumpur amid the Malaysian palm trees.

"America," said the man with the face known throughout the world, "is only a small portion of the fight audience."

To increase interest in the Ali-Bugner bout for the closed-circuit TV audience, negotiations have begun for a World Boxing Association title double-

He had to be thinking of some other race, because that was no hole he was going for when he and Master Derby were in the Foolish Pleasure in the Pimlico home stretch. McHargue and his mount had been as much as three lengths ahead of the field and they were still all alone with at least a length and a half to spare when they drifted out into the favorite's path, Jackie Vasquez said he had to duck inside with Foolish Pleasure, making the horse change course at a crucial point, but the steward said,

"Sorry 'Cinto, no foul." Fact is, Master Derby kept on drifting out and Vasquez could have gone inside the winner just by maintaining a straight course.

Impossible Triple

So now, for the 20th time in 27 years, we approach the Belmont Stakes with no horse in position to win the Triple Crown. In that span, Tim Tam, Carry Back, Northern Dancer, Zeni King, Majestic Prince, Cannon II and Secretariat won both the Kentucky Derby and the Prea-

ness but only Secretariat finished the job in the Belmont. Nevertheless, the New York Racing Association still intends to present a race for 3-year-olds at a mile and a half on June 7. If the Belmont couldn't go without a Triple Crown candidate, this would be the 17th running coming up, instead of the 10th. After the Prea-

skered to say which other ones. I don't even know who ran third today."

Smiley knows there will be other ones, though, and he knows they will ask his colts some hard questions, especially if it was fatigue that made Master Derby drift out so badly in a mile and 3-16. Foolish Pleasure, not at his best in the loose footing, was gaining only slowly, but almost surely would have caught the winner inside another quarter-mile.

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